PRICE, 6 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of Interest along the Coast. Postal and Telegraphic Information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 40,018—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1893.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S
PORT.

OLD TAWNY, delicate and soft	Rs.	44 8
Old Crusted, an excellent Wine	"	44 8
† INVALID'S, Choice Old	"	32 8
White Port	"	31 0
Dessert, black capsule	"	29 4
FULL BODY, Red do	"	21 12
† Spanish Port	"	20 4

† Cases of 2 doz. Pints, Rs. 2 extra.
Discount 5 per cent. for Cash.
RETAIL AGENTS:—BEYNON & Co., Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

1893.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday.
† CLYDE	4126	800	J. L. Parfitt	25th Nov
B.I. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. C. Moule	2nd Dec.
† SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	9th "
B.I. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	16th "
† SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. G. Worcester	23rd "
B.I. PENINSULAR	5615	1200	A. C. Loggin	30th "
† CLYDE	4126	800	J. L. Parfitt	6th Jan. 1894.
B.I. BALLARAT	4763	900	T. S. Angus	13th "
† SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. G. Worcester	20th "
B.I. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	27th "
† CLYDE	4126	800	J. L. Parfitt	3rd Feb.
B.I. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. C. Moule	10th "

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand-packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo:—

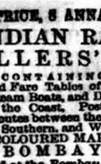
29th Nov. 13th Dec.
27th "

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 13th November, 1893.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.



UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,119	750	1st Dec.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,194	750	1st Jan., 94

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 9th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MARIA VALERIE	G. Costanzo	4,235	350	9th Dec.
VINDOBONA	P. Morsa	4,351	350	9th Jan. 1894.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 600	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothard's, and other routes.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
POSEIDON	A. Fellner	3,378	500	21st Dec.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c, apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Agent.
Samson House, 60, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Nov. 21, 1893.

COMPAGNIE DES

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 12th December, 1893, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

A Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder, at 1 P.M. on the Day of SAILING to convey Passengers on Board the Steamer.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
Sirdar's Buildings, Hummum Street.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail About 1893.
ARMENIA	Geo. Read	3,395	9th Decr.
HISPANIA	S. Abrey	3,380	30th "
ARABIA	C. H. Hillcoat	3,544	13th Jan., 1894.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For Rates of Passage and further Particulars Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, November 21, 1893.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

PRINTING PAPERS, manufactured specially for Indian Markets by Messrs. John Dickinson and Co., London.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 22nd November, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 1,168 tons, on the 25th November, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,554 tons, on the 26th November, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LALPOORA," 3,090 tons, on the 23rd November, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

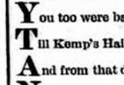
FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,477 tons, on the 23rd November, calling at Aden, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 21st November, 1893. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge for Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the lowest rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PARAMIDOPHENOL.

A new Developing Agent for Photographic Gelatine Dry Plates.

Per oz. Cash Rs. 4-8; Credit Rs. 5.

TREACHER & Co., LD.,
PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

KEMP'S HAIR DOUCHE.

Daisy, Daisy, tell me your secret do,
Your Hair is lovely, tell me how it grew.
Its long, and thick, and curly, no wonder I look surly
When my head is bare, for want of hair,
Oh! tell me your secret do.

Daisy, Daisy, what is that you say?
You too were bald, for many and many a day,
Till Kemp's Hair Douche you tested,
And from that day you blest't it,
Now you look sweet, with hair to your feet,
And Kemp's Douche is gold to you.

Daisy, Daisy, buy me a bottle, pray.
One Rupee 8 annas is that all there is to pay.
I am your own true lover, and when
The Douche with hair doth cover
My bald head, then we will wed,
And Kemp's Douche I'll owe all to you.

Per Bottle Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

HATS TO SUIT ALL FACES—

WEAR "THE PHIT EASY."—
THE VERY LATEST.

BROWNS AND BLACK EXTRA LIGHT WEIGHT. FROM Rs. 7-14.

HOAR & Co., BOMBAY. | THE NOTED FIRM FOR NEW GOODS.

GENERAL FAMILY PENSION FUND.

(ESTABLISHED 1870.)

Accumulated Capital, in the hands of Government, 25 Lakhs.

FUNDS INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY.

OPEN TO ALL CLASSES OF CHRISTIANS.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are received at all Government Treasuries, or in the case of Government Servants can be deducted from Salary Bills.

RATES as LOW as is consistent with perfect safety. NO ENTIRE FORFEITURE after Three Years' payments.

A regular Monthly Pension secured to mother, sister, wife, children, or other near relatives. For REPORT and RULES, etc., Apply to—

SYKES & Co.,
SECRETARIES,
1, GRANTS-LANE, CALCUTTA.

PRESENTS! PRESENTS!!

NEW IMPORTATIONS OF
NOVELTIES AND NEW DESIGNS IN
GREAT VARIETY OF DESIGN. | FANCY GOODS, JEWELLERY, ELECTRO-PLATE, ETC., ETC., ETC. | PRICES TO SUIT ALL BUYERS.
SUITABLE FOR 'XMAS AND NEW YEAR'S GIFTS.

TREACHER AND CO., LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

CAMUSLYNIE SMA'GLEN WHISKY.

"THE OLD STILL."

AN Old Time Highland Whisky, Distilled in the Mountains of Scotland from the Richest Golden Malted Bere and Crystal Spring Water. Bottled only by

STIRLING BONDING COMPANY.

Price per Dozen, Rs. 24-8 Nett. A Bunch of Heather in every Case.

SOLE AGENTS:—

CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.
RETAIL OF: BEYNON & CO., ESPLANADE ROAD.

BAHADUR CIGARS!!

WHAT more acceptable CHRISTMAS or NEW YEAR'S PRESENT can be sent to Friends at Home than some of our Renowned

BAHADUR CIGARS.

On Receipt of Order we undertake to Deliver from our Duty-paid Stock in London, any quantity that may be required, to any given Address to the United Kingdom *free of all charges* to the Receiver.

These Cigars are Well Seasoned, and Ready for immediate consumption.

To ensure Punctual Delivery all Orders should be received by us not Later than 30th inst., when they they will be Forwarded by the Home ward Mail of that date, in time for Delivery before Christmas.

SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS:—

McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

THORPE AND CO.

WE have the pleasure to announce the arrival of the following HIGH CLASS GOODS. All the LATEST NOVELTIES. INSPECTION invited:—

TAILORING.
DRESS SUITINGS, TWEEDS, ETC.
SHIRTINGS.
OXFORD CAMBRIC, FLANNELS, &C.
SUN HATS AND HELMETS.
FELT HATS, STRAW HATS, &C.
SCARVES, TIES, BOWS,
BRACES, BELTS, &C.
COLLARS.
GLOVES, HOSIERY, MUFFLERS, &C.
EIDER-DOWN QUILTS.
RUGS, MAUDS, BLANKETS.
PILLOWS,
EIDER-DOWN, HORSE HAIR, FEATHER, &C.
TRUNK BAGS AND PORTMANTEAUS.
LADIES' DRESS BASKETS, &C.
DRESSING GOWNS.
ALL THE NEW TEXTURES.

THORPE AND CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

LADIES' WATCHES.

AS a SOUVENIR there is nothing that a Lady appreciates better than a GENUINE GOOD WATCH. The better the class of Watch the longer will the Receiver have reason to remember the Donor. The main object, therefore, of a Souvenir can only have the fullest effect when the article presented is of unquestionable good manufacture. A so-called cheap Watch, or a substitute for a well-manufactured Watch, would vitiate entirely the idea and intentions that a Souvenir carries; and indeed, it is not fair to impose on the recipient by the presentation of a Watch of doubtful make, not only a great deal of trouble and inconvenience but the expense that keeping such a Watch in order would entail.

We guarantee that the PRESENTATION WATCHES offered by us will keep the most excellent time and wear well for

FIFTY YEARS

and longer if reasonable good care be taken of them, and if they are periodically overhauled by a practical Watchmaker once in two, or most, three years, after about which time a Watch invariably requires cleaning.

NICKEL SILVER WATCHES—
Crystal Face ..... Rs. 20 & Rs. 28.
Half-hunting ..... Rs. 30.

SILVER WATCHES—
Crystal Face ..... Rs. 35, Rs. 40. Rs. 45, & Rs. 60.
Hunting Cases ..... Rs. 40, Rs. 45, Rs. 50, & Rs. 65.
Half-hunting cases ..... Rs. 45, Rs. 50, Rs. 55, & Rs. 70.

GOLD WATCHES—
Crystal Face ..... Rs. 60, Rs. 85, Rs. 95, & Rs. 120.
Hunting Cases ..... Rs. 75, Rs. 110, Rs. 120, & Rs. 140.
Half-hunting Cases ..... Rs. 85, Rs. 120, Rs. 130, & Rs. 150.

GOLD REPEATER WATCHES—
Crystal Face ..... Rs. 500.
Hunting Case ..... Rs. 550.

CHATELAINE WATCHES—
Silver ..... From Rs. 70.
Gold ..... From Rs. 350.

LADIES' FANCY WATCHES—
We have a large family of fanciful disguises, beautifully jewelled in gold. For details we must refer you to our Watch Catalogue, to be had on application.

WRISTLET WATCHES—
With leather straps, the Watches in Silver and Gold first detailed may be worn. Wristlets in curb web-work, spring catch, and other fancy designs. Silver, from Rs. 50; Gold from Rs. 210.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

CAPS!

LATEST SHAPES.

FULL FRONTS, BAG TOPS,
LINED SILK.

FANCY CHECK TWEEDS.
COLOURED VELVET CORDS.
BROWN BUCKSKIN.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

DRESS SUITS.

Superior Cut and Finish. Special light Textures for Indian wear.

FINE BLACK CASHMERE, LINED SILK ..... Rs. 75 & 85
SUPERFINE VICUNA, &c., RICH SILK FACING ..... " 95 to 120
THE "SEMI-DRESS" CLUB JACKET / SOFT VICUNA, SILK LINED ..... " 35 to 50
WHITE DRESS VESTS, FINE RIBBED OR DIAMOND PIQUE, Rs. 10-8.

ASQUITH & LORD, BOMBAY.

HAVE YOU NOTICED

That when you Smoke a Pipe of Gold Flake imported into India, the first few Puffs are fragran enough, but when you get

WELL INTO THE PIPE

The taste changes, and the FLAVOUR GOES? That is, because it is like the bulk of Tobaccos IMPORTED into INDIA, ADULTERATED with Saccharine, Molasses, and other injurious ingredients.

TRY FRUIT AND HONEY TOBACCO,
Which is Guaranteed
ABSOLUTELY
PURE.
It Smokes COOL and fragrant to the end.

THOMAS OGDEN, LIMITED, LIVERPOOL.
SOLE REPRESENTATIVE:—
MR. STANLEY OAKES.
13-2, GOVERNMENT PLACE,
CALCUTTA.
RETAIL of all respectable Dealers.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

ARE SHIPPERS OF THE FOLLOWING:—

INVALID'S PORT.	OTARD'S V.S.O.P. COGNAC.
OLD CRUSTED PORT	RARE OLD COGNAC.
LA-TORRE SHERRY.	SUPERIOR "PEG" BRANDIES.
AMONTILLADO A. 1	"PALL MALL" WHISKY.
DINNER SHERRY.	NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S WHISKY.
BINET FILS CHAMPAGNE.	BRODIE'S "RARE OLD" WHISKY.
CHOICE BURGUNDY AND BORDEAUX WINES.	LIQUEUR BENEDICTINE.
	ALLSOPP'S ALE AND STOUT.

Complete List of Prices of their well-known Brands can be obtained on application at their Offices,
OLD CLUB HOUSE, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

AN AUCTION SALE of FURNITURE, &c., will be held on TUESDAY next, the 28th inst., at the Bungalow, lately occupied by Mr. and Mrs. PHIPSON, Altamont Road, Cumballa Hill, at 1-30 P.M. NOW ON VIEW. Rooms lighted till 7 P.M., daily. Catalogues, at BENNETT and Co.

Also 500 PLANTS (Palms, Crotons, &c.) will be sold, without Reserve, on the Same Day, at 7-15 A.M., punctually. NOW ON VIEW.

GAIETY THEATRE.

LESSEES & PROPRIETORS...Messrs. F. BRETT HARDY and J. SAVILLE SMITH.
MANAGER.....Mr. J. SAVILLE SMITH.

TRIUMPHANT MARCH OF THE
LONDON LYRIC COMPANY,
NUMBERING 25 ARTISTS.

ONE OPINION FROM ALL:
"The finest and most artistic Comedy Company that has ever appeared in Bombay."

TO-NIGHT, WEDNESDAY, 22ND NOVEMBER,
LAST TIME OF
"OUR FLAT."

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, AND FRIDAY,
23RD AND 24TH NOVEMBER,
"THE GUV'NOR."

SATURDAY, 25TH NOVEMBER,
GRAND PRODUCTION OF
"NIOBE."

MONDAY AND TUESDAY,
27TH AND 28TH NOVEMBER,
"CHARLEY'S AUNT."

WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY,
29TH AND 30TH NOVEMBER,
"A PANTOMIME REHEARSAL."

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 1ST,
"MAGISTRATE."

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 2ND,
THE GREAT LONDON SUCCESS,
"WALKER LONDON."

After Each Comedy, New Novelties Every Evening.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:—
Boxes to hold Four, Rs. 16; Stalls, Rs. 3; Second Seats, Rs. 2; Back Seats, Re. 1.
Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform Half-price to Second and Back Seats only.
Doors Open 8-30. Commence 9 o'clock.
RESERVED SEATS.
Plan at MITCHELL and Co., Medows Street, Fort.
Business Manager: HARRY PYNE.

SELECTED AND SURPRISING PROGRAMME.
GRAND! INCREDIBLE!! MARVELLOUS!!!
(NEXT TO GAIETY THEATRE.

THE GRAND ANATOMICAL MUSEUM.

A. SIMONS (the Proprietor) begs to intimate the Public that he will give a Series of Exhibitions, only for a month in Bombay, of his Marvellous, Magnificent, and the Noblest Cabinet of Human and Comparative Anatomy, showing the different kinds of diseases of human and animal body, their Curious Structure, the Nature, uses and functions of their several parts.

WAX-WORKS AND PANORAMA!!

THE GREAT ORIGINAL SPLENDID DISPLAY OF FULL LIFE-SIZE.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:—ONE RUPEE.
Military and Navy in Uniform and Children under Ten Years—Half Price.
Doors Open at 8 A.M. Commencing at 9 A.M. to 12 Noon; and 4 P.M. to 12 mid-night.
For further particulars see Daily Newspapers.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.
BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR.

THE following STEAMER having ARRIVED from ZANZIBAR, WILL SAIL as under:—

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail
SAFARI	Asthausen..	1,432	27th November.

Taking Cargo and Passengers for LAMU, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, and all Eastern Ports of Africa up to Natal.
The Steamer is loading in Prince's Dock, No. 4 Shed.
For Freight and Passage apply to
F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road.
Bombay, 22nd Nov., 1893.

INDIAN CHRISTMAS CARDS!

WE beg to draw attention to the following CARDS. Suitable to Send to Friends in England:—

Antelope-hunting with Cheetahs.
Hunting the Blue-Bull.
Tiger-shooting with difficulties.
Parlour of an Indian Bungalow; Lady playing the Piano, Gentleman in long arm-chair, and Ayah with child.
Chota Hazri in an Indian Bungalow.
Hunting Scene—Pig-sticking and the longest run of the Season.
Hunting Scene—My first Tiger, and a splendid one too.

PHILLIPS & Co., Ld.,
BYCULLA, FORT AND POONA.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

LOADING AND UNLOADING CONTRACT FOR PAREL DEPOT, BOMBAY.

TENDERS are invited and will be received by the Agent at his Office, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, up to 1 P.M. (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, 6th DECEMBER, 1893, for the LOADING, UNLOADING and STACKING of COAL and other Material, including the Shunting and Marshalling of Wagons at the Parel Depot, for a period of Three Years, commencing from 1st January, 1894.

2. Forms of Tender and conditions of Contract on which Tenders will be received may be obtained on application at the Chief Storekeeper's Office, Parel, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 2.

3. Tenders should be superscribed "Tender for Loading and Unloading at Parel Depot," and a Deposit of Rs. 1,000 (one thousand) must accompany the Tender, without which it will not be considered.

4. Government Paper or other Securities should be endorsed in favour of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company.

5. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

S. A. DUIGAN,
Chief Storekeeper.
Chief Storekeeper's Office, Parel, Bombay, 17th Nov., 1893.

THE PREMIER
J. R. HOT WATER BOTTLES.

THE advantage of these Improved Bottles is to Prevent Scalding or Steaming of hands during the filling Process, which generally occurs with Old Type Bottles.

The following Sizes are kept in Stock:—

8 by 6;	10 by 6;	10 by 8;	12 by 6;	12 by 8;
Rs. 3-12	Rs. 4	Rs. 4-12	Rs. 5-4	Rs. 5-12
14 by 8;	14 by 10;	16 by 10;	16 by 12;	18 by 14;
Rs. 6-12	Rs. 7-4	Rs. 8	Rs. 9-4	Rs. 10-8

Imitation Seal Skin Covers for the above for Moderating the Heat, from Annas 12 to Rs. 2 each, according to Sizes.

OLD TYPE BOTTLES ARE ALSO IN STOCK.

23, Hummum St. {MADON, SONS & Co.,} Fort, Bombay.

BIRDS, PARROT, AND BREEDING CAGES,
Of the Latest Patterns,
From Rs. 3 to Rs. 30 each.

BOLTON AND COMPANY.

PERAMBULATORS,
Single and Double, with India Rubber Wheels,
From Rs. 20 to Rs. 50 each.

BOLTON AND COMPANY.

IN THE COURT OF M. MOHAMMED HUSAIN, M.A., DISTRICT JUDGE, AT AMRITSAR.
Dated 17th November, 1893.

GUR DIYAL, Son of ANANT RAM, Caste Naubria, of Amritsar, Katra Ablowalian.....Plaintiff.
VERSUS
PAUNA LAL and VERO MAL, Sons of GUMANI RAM, Caste Naubria, of Bombay City, Marwari Bazar, near Mama Devi.
Claim for possession of 2 Houses, situate at Amritsar.

AS it appears, that notwithstanding the repeated issue of Summons on the Defendants, they wilfully avoid the Service of the Summons, it is hereby notified that if the Defendants do not appear in this Court personally, or by duly authorised Agent, or a Pleader, on 5th December, 1893, the case shall proceed with *exparte* against them.

M. MOHAMMED HUSAIN,
District Judge.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of Full Mail Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage; English Subscription, Rs. 17 per year, including Postage.

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NOTICES.

MATHERAN.

TENDERS are invited for the Contract for EXCLUSIVE RIGHT to provide Conveyances to and from and on the Plateau of Matheran.

Particulars may be obtained on application at the Office of the Superintendent of Matheran, who does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

Tenders must reach the Superintendent's Office by Noon on the 15th December, 1893.

J. P. BARRY, B.A., MB.,
Superintendent of Matheran.
Matheran, 15th November, 1893.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
SCRAP IRON AND STEEL FOR SALE.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, upto 1 P.M. (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, Tenders for the purchase of any number out of 10 different Descriptions of SCRAP IRON and STEEL, aggregating about 1,240 tons, now lying in the Stores Yard, Warl Bunder, Mazagoon, where the same may be viewed on application to the Warf Superintendent.

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ALFRED KING,
General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 10th November, 1893.

NOTICE
TO MUNICIPALITIES, MILL AND FACTORY OWNERS.

WE have THIS DAY been APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS for
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CHAS. BROWN AND CO.
11, Forbes Street, Bombay, 17th November, 1893.

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to ACT XXVIII. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled "The Trustees and Mortgagees Powers Act 1866," Notice is hereby given that all persons being creditors of or otherwise having any claims upon or against the Estate of FREDERICK CONYBEARE, a Major-General on the Retired List of the Royal Regiment of Artillery, formerly of No. 2, Marloes Road, South Kensington, in the County of Middlesex, but late of Heronden Shortlands, in the County of Kent, England, European, Deceased (who died at Heronden aforesaid on or about the 31st day of December, 1892, and Letters of Administration with copies of his Will and Codicil thereto annexed of whose property and credits were, on the 3rd of November, 1893, granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to RICHARD SMEADE BROWN and CHARLES FORBES MOIR, of Bombay, the constituted Attorneys of Amy Georgina Hore, the Rev. John William Edward Conybeare and Henry Arthur Hallett, the Executrix and Executors named in the said Will (with a codicil thereto) for their use and benefit, and limited until they or any one or more of them should obtain Probate to be granted to them or any one or more of them to have effect throughout the Province of Bombay) are required to send to the undersigned Solicitors for such Administrators on their behalf at their Offices No. 2, Green Street, Elphinstone Circle, within the Fort of Bombay in writing their names and addresses and the particulars of their claims upon or against the estate of the said Deceased so as to reach the said Office on or before the 23rd Day of December, 1893, as after that date the said Administrators will pay or remit the assets of the said Deceased then in their hands to the said Amy Georgina Hore, the Rev. John William Edward Conybeare and Henry Arthur Hallett as the persons thereto entitled, or will otherwise proceed to administer the said assets, having regard only to the claims of which the said Administrators shall then have notice as aforesaid, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognised.—Dated the 13th Day of November, 1893.

BROWN & MOIR,
Administrators' Solicitors.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION,
SUIT NO. 238 OF 1893.

BANOOBAI, of Bombay, Parsee, residing at No. 59, Chowpati Road, without the Fort, in the City of Bombay, Widow and Executrix of FRAMJEE HORMASJEE COMMISSARIAT-WALLA, late of Bombay, Parsee, Deceased .....Plaintiff.
VERSUS
VULLIBHAI KHANBHAI, of Bombay, Borah Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Bhoosari Moholla, outside the Fort of Bombay aforesaid..Defendant.

NOTICE is hereby given that the sale of the immoveable properties herein situate at Bhoosari Moholla or Baloo Sarang Street at Mazagon and at Baba Dhubboo Street, which had been advertised to take place at the Office of G. H. FARRAN, Esq., the Commissioner of this Honourable Court, on Wednesday, the 15th day of November, 1893, has been adjourned to the WEDNESDAY the Sixth and THURSDAY the 7th days of December, One Thousand Eight hundred and Ninety-three, on which day the said properties will be put up for sale by Public Action before the said Commissioner, at his Office, in the Cours House, at the hour of Three of the clock in the Afternoon of each of the said days.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Nanu and Hormasjee, Attorneys for the above named Plaintiff, at No. 89, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 17th day of November 1893.

G. H. FARRAN,
Commissioner.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT NO. 506 OF 1888.

HURSAMUL BULDEVDAS, of Hatrus, in Aligar Zilla, Marwadi Inhabitant, and MADHAVRAM BULDEVDAS, of Bombay, Marwadi Inhabitant, carrying on business together in Partnership under the name of HURSAMUL MADHAVRAM, at Katha Bazar, without the Fort .....Plaintiffs.
vs.
NAROTUM HUNSRAJ, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Withalwady, without the Fort of Bombay.....Defendant.
DEEPCHUND NAHALCHUND, of Bombay, Hindu Broker, residing at No. 13, Champa Gully, without the Fort, in the City of Bombay .....Transferee

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above Suit and bearing date the 8th Day of January, 1893, the following Immoveable will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, before G. H. FARRAN, Esquire, Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his Office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of December, 1893, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS:

All the Estate and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiffs, Hursamul Buldevdas and Madhavram Buldevdas, and of their Transferee, Deepchund Nahalchund, and of the abovenamed Defendant, Narotum Hunsraj, or any of them in all that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being in Withalwady, on the North side thereof, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, formerly assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 83 and No. 82, and now under Ward No. C. 1630, and Street Nos. 71, 73, 75, and containing by admeasurement two hundred and thirty-four square yards and one-third of another square yard, be the same, little more or less, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by a passage for passing and repassing, on or towards the West by the property of Parsee Dossabhoy Jewanji and lately of the said Narotum Hunsraj, on or towards the North by a public passage, and on or towards the South by the said Withalwady Street, which said premises formerly were and are now in the occupation of the said Narotum Hunsraj and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Nanu and Hormasjee, Attorneys for the Transferee, Deepchund Nahalchund, No. 89, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 20th day of October, 1893.

G. H. FARRAN,
Commissioner.

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received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe. Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

SYDNEY L. WYATT, Manager.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).

ESTABLISHED AT MADRAS A.D. 1835.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, RUPEES TEN LAKHS.
CAPITAL CALLED UP.....Rs. 6,30,000
CAPITAL IN RESERVE .....Rs. 3,70,000
ACCUMULATED RESERVES.....Rs. 6,26,978

BRANCHES:
BOMBAY AND RAWAL-PINDEE.
BANKERS and AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMA, CEYLON and in LONDON, EDINBURGH, DUBLIN.
FIXED DEPOSITS—12 months 5 per cent. per annum.
PRUDENTIAL FUND—Terms may be ascertained on application.
STERLING DEPOSITS—4 % p.a. on monies awaiting remittal.
CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle and CHEQUES on BOMBAY, CALCUTTA or MADRAS received at par for Deposit Accounts.
RECEIPTS issued when desired to EITHER or SURVIVOR.
FLOAT

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	200	all	10 pr. ct.	1,152½
Bank of Bengal	60,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,065
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	20 pr. ct.	990
Commercial & Ld. Mge.	5,000	100	100	10 p. c.	55 to 60
	2,000	100	50		35 to 70
	2,000	100	10		15 to 17
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	200,000	410	all	15 pr. ct.	70nl
Charter Bank	50,000	620	620	7 pr. ct.	46.0
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	41	£ 3½
National Bank of India	40,000	625	612½	6 pr. ct.	210
MISCELLANEOUS.				Last Divd.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000	200	200	10	265
	750	50	150	7½	190
Back Bay Baths	800	50	50	12	40
Balham Plie...	4,000	100	100	10	98
Bapt Brothers near Oil Mills Co., Limited.	8,625	200	135	18	42
Bombay Fir	In Liquidation				
Mountain Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation..	1,000	2,500	1,500	270	4,725
Do. New Corpn.	500	375	625	67½	1,200
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	70
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	600	500	500	3 pr. ct.	83
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	1,025
Deccan Iron Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	1.
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	212
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills...	1,500	200	200	Rs. 20	223
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,800	250	280	7½ pr. ct.	275
Iezpr&Co., Ld.	500	100	70	...	70 no
ndian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn ...	6,000	100	10	10 pr.ct.	16½
John Roberts & Co.	1 800	100	100	10 pr.ct.	125
hangi r B arani & Co, Ld	2,000	200	100	8 pr.ct.	100
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 21	307
Kurrachee Landing	600	500	300	30	19
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.....	3,500	100	100	Nil.	3
Marcks & Co., Ld.	,000	100	100	Rs. 16	91
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr.ct.	50
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance ...	5,000	200	50	12 pr. c	180
Oriental Loan...	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	20
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 7	93
Port Canning Co.	8,000	1,000	1,000	19	447½
Prince of Wales Fireln.	250	8 000	1,000	N dvd.	2,35
Soundy & Co...	1,000	100	200	9	50
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	100	60	96
hacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	5	52
Telephone Co..	6,200	25	all	5	19

PRESS COMPANIES.		Yearly	Rs.		
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,350
Albert Glinding Co	100	500	all		450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	18 pr. ct.	945
Apollo	750	2,400	2,300	90	1075
Beliary	167	5,000	1,000	Nil. 40	300
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg Co. Ld	250	250	250	...	230
Bombay Cotton reul's Cawnpore Press	1,000	125	125	Rs. 10	300
F Co. Ld.....	500	200	200		130
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	600	200	all	16	123½
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	20	215
East India	350	1,000	1,000	45 dvd.	210
English Press and Manfg...	400	250	...	130	275
Fort	515	2'500	2,500	Rs. 80	1,370
French	300	500	all	100	1,18
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	500	500	50	450
Hingoll Press Co., Ld.....	750	400	all	4	475
Khangaum.....	240	450	450	32½	122½xd
Mahsudpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld....	300	500	500	33	370
Mercantile.....	1,000	125	125	10	120
Mofussil Co.....	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	110xd
Munmar M.....	1,000	250	all	Nil	432½
New Berar.....	1,200	500	500	Nil	232½
New Indian.....	4,000	125	125	Nil	565
rince of Wales....	100	500	500	Rs25 dv	120
Sabapathy (Bellary).....	500	500	75	20	460
Samoon	300	500	500	20	48
Sind and Punjab Co.....	100	1,000	00	25	50
Sind	400	2,000	750	35	1,800
Sorab Woollen Mills.....	1,200	250	250	7½ pr. ct.	565
Surat City ress Co., Ld...	375	200	all	20	60
Volkart	...	1,000	1000	Rs. 70	215xd
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.					
Ahmedabad ...	800	1,500	1,000	90	1,40
Alliance	1,500	00	all	Rs. 15	485
Anglo-Indian.....	1,34		100	Nil	53
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871		all	9 per ct.	30
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	615xd
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co...	600	500	500	20	335
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.....	800	1,000	1,000	...	350
Britannia Mills.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	250
Central India...	1,000	500	500	Rs. 30	1,020
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	49
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	730
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	10 pr. ct	620
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700		Rs. 10	600
Coorla Mills ...	800	1,000	1,	Rs. 40	375
Doral Mills Co. Ld.	6,698	100	100	50	440
Dawk Mills	1,400	500	500	Rs. 15	340
Dhun Mills.....	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	400
Empress	2,100	500	500	80 pr. ct.	520
Framjee Petit..	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	340
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	675
Hingu ghat Mill	700	600	500	40	660
Howard and Bullough s ...	1,500	500	500	Rs. 10	555
Hyderabad.....	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,165
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	...	320
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,125
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	555
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250		150
Jowrai Baloo..	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	790
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.....	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500xd
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	645
Khangaum Manfg. Co....	400	250	250	Nil	725
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	540
Leopold	2,500	100	100	15 pr. ct.	155
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	435
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	810
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	2,400xd
Mahalaxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	350
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr. ct	1,470
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,540
Mazagon	5,000	0	250	6	125
Morarji Gokuldas	1,050	1,000	1 000	65	1,825xd
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.....	4,500	108	100	Nom.	
Madura Mills...	7,779	100	100	Nil.	par.
National	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	130
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	430
Oriental	5,725	825	625	Rs. 15	360
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,220
Queen Mills ...	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	480
Ripon Mills ...	600	1,000	1,000	Rs 60	900
Samoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	5	1,400
Sholapore Mills	600	1,000	1,000	0	1,275
Soonderdas.....	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	560
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 15	165
Southern Maharatta	1,212	250	250	12½	320 xd
Sun Mills, Ld..	1,380	250	250	12½	195
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	150
Swadeshi Mills	675	900	900	Rs. 15	430
Union Spinning Manufacturing Co....	900	1,000	1,00	50	550
Vishnudas Lukhmidas Spinner C. Mill Co Ld.....	900	800	900	15	500
Victoria Mills..	550	1,000	1,000	25	300
Western India.	1,700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	665
Wadia Mills ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	
Union Mills, Ld	900	1,000	1,000	...	

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	25-6	
China Leaf	,,	25-3	Nominal.
Pekin, Bar (old cut	,,	25-2	,,
Do. do. new	,,	25-1	,,
Australia do.	,,	25-3	
Bombay do.	,,	25-2	
English Sovereigns	,,	15-15	
Do. Drasons	,,	15-12	
Bar Silver 17 Beturnos	,,	90	
Do. 17½ do.	,,	90-4	
rolas Dollars	,,	206	Nominal.
Mexican do.	,,	196	
Fa-Fa	,,	310	

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Fifth Criminal Sessions, 10 a. m.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p. m.
New Mofussil Company, Esplanade Road, 3 p. m.
The London Lyric Company, Gaiety Theatre, 9 p. m.
The Willard Opera Company, Tivoli Theatre, 9 p. m.
Music at the Cooperage Bandstand, 5-45 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Ponani entered the dock on Monday, and the H. M's s.s. Marathon, yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Aston Hall entered the dock on Monday, and the s. s. Carthage and Manilla, yesterday. The s. s. Asia left the dock yesterday.

BURGLARIES AT MAZAGON.—For some days the residents of Mazagon have been the victims of a gang of burglars, who carry on their trade in a systematic manner. Valuable counterpanes, mauds, and various other articles have been dragged from a bed-room by means of long hooks, and several other valuables pilfered. It is to be hoped that the police will soon be on the track of these burglars.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION.—In consequence of the resignation of his office in the Corporation by Mr. Selim Solomon, there is a casual vacancy in the office, under Section 9 of the Municipal Act of 1888. The Municipal Commissioner has fixed, pursuant to the provisions of Sections 22 (3) and 25 of the said Act, Thursday, the 7th December, 1893, for a Justices' Election to fill up the aforesaid casual vacancy.

RUN OVER BY A CARRIAGE.—Poonja Virji, a Hindoo, aged fifty years, was, on Monday, conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, suffering from a fracture of two ribs, caused by his having been accidentally knocked down and run over on Frere Road by a dog-cart, driven by a European. The latter at once drove away, and is now being sought for.

FIRE.—At half-past 7 o'clock, on Monday morning, a tub containing naptha paint was noticed to be on fire, in the top-gallant forcastle of the s. s. Arora, now lying in the Prince's Dock. The flames were immediately extinguished by the dock fire-brigade. The fire is said to have been caused by carelessly throwing a lighted match. The damage is nominal.

MUSIC AT THE COOPERAGE BAND STAND.—The following programme will be played by the Band of the 5th Bombay L. I., at the Cooperage Band Stand, this evening, at 5-45 p.m.,

March .....Marching thro' Georgia..G. Miller.
Overture .....L'Italiana in Algieri.....Rossini.
Valse.....Con Amore.....Bucalossi.
Selection .....Il Trovatore.....Verdi.
Valse.....Les Sourires.....Waldtenfel.
Lancers.....Doris .....Bucalossi.

PESTONJEE MUNCHERJEE MODY VS. THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.—Objection must be taken to the concluding part of the letter of the Indian correspondent of the *Finance Chronicle* and *Insurance Circular*, which appeared in that journal of the 1st instant regarding the above case. It is therein stated that "the newspaper accounts of the proceedings are scanty and inaccurate." From the tenor of the letter in question, it is evident that it has been written by some one interested in the above Company. The reference had better been omitted altogether, as we believe the Indian press is second to none in the correctness of the information it conveys to the public.

AN UNPROVOKED ASSAULT.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Constable Good charged Abdoola Ahmed, a horse-breaker, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with voluntarily causing hurt to one Rajab Cassum, an Arab merchant, by means of a stick. At 10 o'clock, on the night of the 19th instant, the complainant was going along Cursetji Sooklaji Street, and as he reached a chawl occupied by some Arabs, a man came out, and asked the complainant why he knocked at the door. The complainant denied having done so, but the man refused to believe him and an altercation ensued between them. Suddenly the accused came out of the chawl and assaulted the complainant with a stick, causing a scalp wound about an inch, and a half long and other injuries to his body. The matter being reported to the police, the accused was arrested in an Arab boarding-house at Grant Road. The prisoner denied the charge, but he was convicted and sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

ZOROASTRIAN CALENDAR.—Mr. Mancherjee Hoshungjee Jagosh, proprietor of the "Vartman Press," has just issued his annual Zoroastrian Calendar for the Yezdijirdi year 1263, (A. D. 16th September 1893 to 15th September 1894). It is intended for the use of the Parsees, whose religious and charitable institutions are described in detail. It contains a brief account of the principal events of the past year relating to the Parsees. According to the prevailing usage among them, they gave during the past year the enormous sum of Rs. 11,35,239 in various charities on the occasion of certain funeral obsequies solemnized three days after a man's death. The book gives obituary notices of the notable Parsees who died during the year, and in writing of the death of Khan Bahadur Jamsetjee Dhunjeebhoy Wadia, the late Master Builder of Her Majesty's Dockyard, gives a photographic likeness of the deceased gentleman. A list of the fire-temples in all India, towers of silence, charitable institutions, &c., is also published, as well as a synopsis of the trust funds in the hands of the Parsi Punchayet, of which Sir Jamsetjee Jejeobhoy, Bart., C.S.I., is president, from which it appears that the total amount set apart for various descriptions of charitable bequests, is Rs. 30,00,000 (thirty lakhs). In all parts of Western India, the poorer classes of Parsees are educated, clothed, fed, and in a variety of ways cared for, out of the interest accruing on this large capital. An essay in Guzerati on "Evolution," from the pen of Mr. Nusserwanjee Framjee Bilimoria, founded on the doctrines of the Zoroastrian religion and theosophy, and another learned disquisition on the ancient greatness of Persia, as disclosed by the aid of history and legendary lore, by Ervad Dadabhoy Cursetjee Dordi, are appended at the end of the volume. There is much useful information in the calendar, and a copy should be on the desk in every Parsee household.

THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION.

THE results of the following examinations of the Bombay University were declared yesterday afternoon :—

L. C. E. EXAMINATION.

Out of the eighteen candidates who had presented themselves for the above examination, the following twelve were declared to have successfully passed :—

Second Class.—Sorabji Framji Kaikhoshro, Javaray Appa Kananore, P. N. Natesaiyar and Vishnu Narayen Vartak.

Passed.—Harry Bourne, Muncherji Pallonji Contractor, Ardesher Kawasji Dadachanji, B. V. Krishniengar, Frederick Nissen, Nagalamadike Rama Rao, Seetha Ramiah Saggere, and Sreenivasa Raghavacharya Tumkur.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN AGRICULTURE.

There were twenty-one candidates for this examination, out of whom fifteen were declared successful. The following are the names of the successful candidates :—

Second Class.—Prabhudas Tribhuvandas Shah, und Dattatraya Hari Tagare.

Passed.—Chaganram Kuberram Bhat, Vallabhrai Jadavrai Buch, Ramchandra Jagannath Chinchore, Amritlal Jatanlal Desai, Gangaprasad Prabhulal Desai, Maganlal Lallubhai Desai, Manchhashankar Vajeshankar Jathal, Sakharam Ramchandra Kashikar, Mangesh Mallapa Nadkarni, Dulerai Jeshankar Nanavati, Balaji Vishnu Patvardhan, Gopal Balkrishna Ukli, and Jadavrai Ranchhoddas Vaishnav.

SECOND EXAMINATION IN AGRICULTURE.

Out of the sixteen candidates who presented themselves at this examination, the following nine were declared successful :—

Second Class.—Balvant Shridhar Bhave, Vishnu Yadneshvar Dravid.

Passed.—Jivabhai Mathurbha Amin, Govind Vishvanath Gokhale, Ishvarram Narsairam Metha, Ganpat Keshav Ranade, Manilal Babardas Sheth, Shankar Lakshaman Vaidya, Jayasukhram Mangalji Vaishnav.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DIPLOMA IN AGRICULTURE.

All the candidates who had presented themselves for this examination, were declared to have successfully passed. The following are their names :—

First Class.—Bhogilal Chhaganlal Shah.

Second Class.—Joitaram Bhalashankar Bhat, Dattatraya Trimbak Bhosekar, Dattatraya Naraya Kelkar, Balkrishna Shridhar Kolatkar, Purshottam Sakharam Lele, Narayan Bhikaji Marathe, Purshottam Kalidas Nagarvadia, Keshav Moreshvar Palvankar, Krishna Ganesh Sahasrabudhe.

Passed.—Hari Krishna Dandekar.

FIRST B. SC. EXAMINATION.

There were in all twenty-six candidates, out of whom the following thirteen were declared successful :—

First Class.—Raghunath Purshottam Paranjapye.

Second Class.—Pullusvamiah Anikar, Tarachand Tulsidas Soda and Bangaloro Tirumalachar.

Passed.—Pestanji Barjorji Doctor, Henry Richard Macnee, Popat Ambashankar Mankad, Vasudev Ramchandra Pimple, C. Seshachar, Annaswamy T. Setlur, Hormasji Jamshedji Unvala, Barjorji Edalji Vacha, Bejanji Edalji Vacha.

ALLEGED BREACH OF A LIQUOR LICENSE.

At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, Mr. P. H Dustoor, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case, in which Mr. Steers, an Inspector in the Abkari Department, charged one Balaram Soorkajee, a holder of a first class retail license, at Phool Lane, Bhendy Bazaar, with committing a breach of the 7th condition of his liquor license, under Section 45 of Act 5 of 1878. Mr. Crawford, of Messrs. Crawford, Burder, Buckland, and Bayley, appeared for the accused.

The case was heard by Mr. Moroji Cashinath, but before he could dispose it of, he had to hand it over to Mr. P. H. Dustoor, who after perusing the whole proceedings and hearing Mr. Crawford, delivered the following decision :—

His Worship said : The accused is ordered to be discharged as on the priminary point raised by Mr. Crawford and so ably argued by him. I decide for the defendant. The accused is the holder of a first class retail license and by one of its clauses, the license agreed to bar or shut up every side door, that the Collector objected to. He was ordered under that clause to close or bar up one of the side-doors in his shop, which he failed to do, and the Collector thereupon sent him a notice purporting to be under Section 32 of the Abkari Act, and ordering the recall of his license for seven days, for breach of its seventh condition. Now it is objected that the notice is defective, inasmuch as it does not specify the period of seven days, for which the license was recalled; and, secondly, that if the Collector meant to recall the license, he should have taken possession of the same, and then have led the licensee to believe that his license had been withdrawn for seven days, and that he could not therefore have sold liquor during this period. I think that there is much force in the first objection because the notice simply says that "Mr. Ballaram is informed that his first class retail license has been recalled for seven days for breach of its 7th condition, &c, &c." Now if the license was to remain inoperative for a stated period of seven days, that period should have been clearly specified, which is not the case in the present notice. But it may be said that the subsequent verbal communications, made by Mr. Steers to the licensee, was sufficient to clear up any doubt about the period of suspension, and that if the accused said liquor at his shop during the forbidden period, he was liable. What has however struck me, is that the notice is not only bad in form but bad in law. By assigning a period of seven days to the recall of the license, the Collector evidently meant to suspend it for that period, if so, he should have issued the notice under the last clause of the license, which empowers the Collector to suspend it either in whole or in part and not under Section 32 of the Act, which is meant for the recall and cancellation of a license for ever. I think the very word recall shows that the license once issued should be taken bodily possession of and not be allowed to remain any longer with the licensee. If the Collector wished to act under this section he should have ordered its withdrawal altogether and taken charge of it. If he wanted to cancel it, he should have instructed his subordinates to duly cancel the same by either writing across it or by otherwise tearing or destroying the same. But the breach of the license in the present case, was not sufficiently serious to merit such a drastic course, and the Collector perhaps rightly thought that a suspension for seven days was all that was necessary. He should then have acted under the authority vested in him by the last clause of the license, instead of which he unfortunately proceeded under Section 32 of the Act, and has thus rendered the notice illegal. If so the accused could not be said to have sold liquor until a license as the one issued to him was neither legally suspended, nor recalled, nor cancelled.

INDIAN PATENTS.

APPLICATIONS in respect of the under-mentioned inventions have been field, during the week ending 11th November 1893, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888 :—James Robertson, of Logie Works, Dundee, Jute Spinner, for improvements in and connected with spinning and doubling machinery. Frederic Nicholas Gutersloh, Locomotive Superintendent, Rajputana-Malwa Railway, Ajmere, India, for improvements in double and single buffer arrangement on Railway vehicles and Rolling Stock in combination with the draw gear. John Finlay, of 1, Prospect Terrace, Broughty Ferry, in the County of Forfar, Scotland, and of Hastings, Serampore, Bengal, India, Mill Manager, for improvements in wrap beaming machines.

Specifications of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act V of 1888 :—Wilhelm Heinrich Walther, Mechanical Engineer, of Cologne, Germany, for improvements in hot-water heating apparatus. (Filed 9th November 1893). John Charles Taite, Engineer, of 63, Queen Victoria Street, in the City of London, England, for improvements in or relating to ventilators for railway carriages. (Filed 31st October 1893.); Messrs. Jessop & Co., Limited, Engineers, Calcutta, for an improved Cart wheel specially suitable for Government Transport work, Planters, Carrying Contractors, etc. (Filed 3rd November 1893).

The fee prescribed in Schedule 4 of Act V of 1888 has been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege during the period 6th December 1893 to 5th December 1894 in respect of the undermentioned invention :—Carl Lubrig, of Dresden, Saxony, German Empire, Engineer, and John Charles Cuninghame, of 127, St. Vincent Street, Glasgow, Scotland, Iron and Coal Master, for coal washing and cleaning machinery.

Whereas the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888) for within the further time allowed under section 8, sub section (4) of the said Act) the fee hereinafter mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, subsection (2) of the said Act, the exclusive privilege of making, selling and using the said inventions in British India and of authorising others so to do has ceased :—Mr. W. Phillips' invention for an improvement on a sugarcane mill, known as "Phillips' (portable) automatic cane driver and squeeze mill" (Specification filed 30th July 1893); Mr. H. H. Doty's invention for improvements in the treatment of rhea or ramie and other fibrous plants and in apparatus therefor. (Specification filed 7th August 1889.); Mr. W. Rogers' invention for the automatic adjustment of rollers and their bearings, either separately or together, of sugar-cane crushing mills, the adjustment being performed by the force obtained by the gravity of a suspended weight. (Specification filed 9th August 1889.) Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege. After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof—The sum of Rs. 50 for each of the said inventions.

THE RECENT ACCIDENT IN THE MADRAS RAILWAY.

WE regret to record another death at the Coimbatore Municipal Hospital from among the wounded at the recent railway accident, which, with two who died from the effects of their wounds the other day, now brings the total death-roll up to 44. The three who died in hospital were (1) Palaniappen, a Hindu, aged about 50, who had a bad lacerated wound on the right leg and who, though taken at first to the R. C. Convent Hospital for treatment, was removed on 12th instant, to the Municipal Hospital, his case having turned out far more serious than the first examination of his injuries disclosed. He died suddenly on 15th instant from clots in his heart. (2) Borakkangani, a Hindu, also aged about 50, and one of the worst cases admitted. He had a severe injury to his brain, fracture of his left fore-arm, a severe lacerated wound on the left leg, and another similar wound in the right leg. He came from Ceylon and was travelling with another man, still missing. He never recovered consciousness up to the time of his death on 13th instant. (3) Narayan Naik, a Hindu, who had a compound comminuted fracture of the left leg, which was amputated halfway between the ankle and knee. He had lost much blood also before admission; at the time of amputation he was very bloodless and he sank gradually, in spite of all the care and attendance of Dr. Fitzpatrick and Dr. Ailsworth, on the 14th instant. All the other cases, with the exception of two, are, we are glad to be able to report, doing well. These two are Nunjammah, a Hindu girl, about 16, a very bad case; simple fracture of both legs and foot badly crushed. The latter requires to be amputated, but she is not strong enough to undergo the operation. And Babu, a Hindu, with compound comminuted fracture of his right leg, which was amputated about a hand below the knee joint, and simple fracture of the left leg. The amputated leg, we learn from Dr. Ailsworth, is "doing splendidly," but in this case, as well as in the other, wherever they were struck by boards, &c., blisters have formed and tissues sloughed. The blows have been so severe that, although there were no open wounds externally, the soft tissues underneath the skin are so crushed that they have lost all vitality. The rich Mercar, amputated and treated by Mr. Hardy in his house, died on the 4th day after the accident, *i. e.*, the 13th instant.—*Madras Times.*

TO OVERCOME WEAKNESS.—Pepper's Quinine and Iron Tonic gives New Life, Appetite, Health, Strength, Energy. Cures Neuralgia, Indigestion, Nerve Debility. Specially useful in hot, depressing climates or malarious districts. Everyone should keep up strength by taking Pepper's Quinine, the world known English Tonic Bottles everywhere.

THE WEATHER.

RAIN FALL ON THE B.-G.-J.-P. RAILWAY.

THE following is the return of rainfall as registered at 6 a.m., on the 20th November :—

	Ghadechi.		Dhola.		Jetalsar.	
	In.	ct.	In.	ct.	In.	ct.
Previously registered.....	19	45	19	24	34	23
Sunday, November 19 ...	0	50	0	0	0	0
Total	19	95	19	24	34	23

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON TUESDAY, THE 21ST OF NOVEMBER, 1893.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature 32° and also to the sea level.

2. The 2nd column under the head Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st Nov. to date.	Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Delhi	30·125	Calm	1	63·6	54·1	95	0·10	0·18	+0·12
Agra	30·141	N E	4	63·6	57·1	100	0·14	0·32	+0·32
Cawnpore..	30·117	E N E	2	62·5	60·0	92	0 31	0·31	...
Allahabad...	30·077	E S E	2	69·5	61·4	92	0·30	0·61	+0·56
Jhansi	30·115	N E	3	61·4	57·7	94	0·38	0·99	+0·92
Jacobabad...	30·118	N	2	83·5	54·5	58	...	...	...
Karachi.....	29·986	N E	16	84·0	59·0	46	...	0·02	+0·02
Jeypore	30·139	N E	2	62·1	54·1	83	0·04	1·31	+1·24
Ajmere	30·170	E	4	61·0	55·2	90	...	1·31	+1·24
Deesa	29·998	E	13	73·1	62·8	94	0·28	1·06	+0·08
Ahmedabad	29·953	E N E	10	67·2	61·6	92	0·90	1·72	...
Bhuj	29·983	N N E	19	77·8	69·6	88	...	0·27	+0·27
Rajkot	29·958	N N E	15	67·0	63·5	93	0·46	1·29	+0·91
Veraval.....	29·947	N N W	17	78·0	68·3	93	...	2·28	...
Neemuch	30·102	E N E	10	61·8	56·8	95	1·21	2·37	+2·27
Indore.....	30·052	N N E	3	73·5	61·6	98	...	2·70	+2·53
Sangor	30·007	Calm	1	63·7	57·7	96	0·47	1·22	+0·93
Jubbulpore.	30·072	Calm	4	74·4	61·8	89	...	1·60	+1·42
Hoshangabad	30·056	N E	8	70·8	64·3	98	0·54	5·91	+4·84
Khandwa....	30·010	E	5	84·2	65·2	97	...	0·67	+0·40
Raipur	30·058	E N E	1	84·8	61·2	83	...	0·59	+0·11
Nagpur	30·049	Calm	4	83·8	65·1	78	...	2·96	+2·46
Amraoti.....	30·018	Calm	3	85·6	66·3	71	...	1·14	+0·73
Akola	30·037	Calm	6	87·3	61·8	79	...	2·11	+1·23
Subbulpore.	30·072	Calm	4	74·4	61·8	89	...	1·60	+1·42
Aurangabad	30·007	Calm	6	81·3	63·2	64	...	2·48	...
Sholapur ...	30·026	S E	10	87·2	64·1	60	...	0·26	−0·53
Ratnagiri....	29·93	S S W	4	86·2	71·9	81	...	9·28	+9·15
Belgaum	30·020	E S E	7	81·3	63·9	87	0·01	4·96	+3·17
Goa	30·000	E	5	85·1	74·1	91	...	4·07	...
Karwar	29·991	N E	2	86·2	74·1	85	...	2·78	+0·15
Mangalore..	29·981	N E	3	86·8	72·9	91	...	3·25	+0·13
Calicut	29·968	E N E	7	86·8	73·5	90	0·22	6·39	+0·27
Cochin	29·973	N E	M	85·3	73·1	83	0·07	5·10	−0·94
Bangalore...	30·062	N E	5	78·2	60·9	53	...	2·32	−0·79
Second cr abad	30·062	E S E	4	82·2	62·7	47	...	3·71	+2·13
Masulipatn..	30·022	N N E	4	84·1	71·0	85	...	17·36	+11·31
Bellary	30·045	S E	3	87·5	64·0	85	...	1·26	−0·

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 23rd instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their Weekly Auction Sale, at their Rooms, of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.

12 cases fine Persian lawns.
1 " green cambrics.
2 " white mulls.
1 " bleached yarn.
1 " coloured book-muslin.
2 bales coloured blankets.
5 cases white gauze.
3 " coloured prints.
100 drums Baxter's Patent turpentine.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY, AT BYCULLA, TAMKEH STREET, NEAR SIR JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY'S HOSPITAL.

On SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, at Byculla, Tamker Street, the landed property on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Ahmed Curim Mahmed, and by order of the mortgagee, Soonabai, daughter of the late Bomanjee Eduljee Cooper—

A piece of Government land with a dwelling-house standing thereon, containing by admeasurement about 76 60 square yards and assessed under street No. 27 and 29 and E ward No. 99.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR PHOTOGRAPHERS.

On TUESDAY, the 28th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at No. 6, amarind Lane, Sirdar's Buildings, Fort—

Photographic kit and apparatus (original property of Messrs. P. Vuccino and Co.), consisting of Dallmeyer's Voigtlaender and Dariet lenses; Goldman's and Meagher cameras, with stands of all sizes; 20 by 20, 14 by 14, 15 by 12, 8 by 6½.

A large number of studio furniture, back-grounds, balustrades, fancy studio chairs and tables, head-rests, carpets, imitation flower-pots, burnishers, travelling studio tents.

English-made printing frames, with plate glass, porcelain, enamelled, and paper machie dishes; measure and photo cutting glasses, chemicals, scales, photo-frames, show cases, &c.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Indian Work baby long and short frocks, handkerchiefs, mantol piece, border cloth, stamped cushion filloselle, knitting and crewel silk, fife lace yarn, Roman satin, &c., &c.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, November 22, 1893.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF 975 BAGS OF FLOUR.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 3 p. m., Messrs MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Victoria Roller Flour Mills, Grant Road, by order of the Proprietors, and on account and at the risk of Mr. Hajee Zeinal Ally Raza, an Arab Merchant, the following:—

105 bags flour No. 3, in bags of 196 lbs. each.
870 bags house-hold flour in bags of 196 lbs. each.
Will be sold in small convenient lots.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, November 22, 1893.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE of a ½ share in valuable Warkashi land, situate at Munga, Goodgaum, Talooka Sasti, Zillah Thanna.

In exercise of the power of sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage, bearing date the 4th day of August, 1890, and made between Ramdas Vullabdas of the one part and Jamnadas Khoosaldas of the other part, and under the instructions of the mortgagee, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Office, in Apollo Street, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 25th day of November, 1893, at 4 p.m. (subject to the conditions of sale which will then be produced) the property which is described as follows in the said Indenture of Mortgage:—

All that his the Ramdass Vulubdass interest in undivided ½th share in all the 6 pieces of land and premises, namely, All those five pieces of Warkashi land, situate at Munga, Goodgaum, Talooka Sasti, Zillah Thanna, containing respectively by admeasurement Twelve acres, fifteen acres, and thirty-four Goontas, twenty-one acres and thirty-seven goontas, twenty-five acres and twenty acres and eighteen goontas, respectively registered in the books of the Collector of Thanna in the name of Dhirajlal Lukhmidas, under Survey Nos. 104, 103, 117, 118 and 119, respectively, and all the said pieces of land are bounded on the East partly by the land belonging to Khoja Goolam, Hoosein Vugar, partly belonging to Jeewan Vishan Pandy and partly by the land belonging to others and partly by the Government Ground No. 115, on the South by the Government Ground No. 121, on or towards the North by the land belonging to Laloo Foowajee Marwady, and or towards the South by the limit of the village of Vehar, and all which said pieces of land above described were formerly in the occupation of the said Dhirajlal Lakhmidas and are now in the occupation of the said Ramdass Vullubdas and Jamnadass Khusaldass.

The conditions of sale can be seen at the Auctioneers, or at the Office of Messrs. Little, Smith, Nicholson and Bowen, Apollo Street, Bombay, Attorneys for the Mortgagee.

LAW BOOKS FOR SALE.

At the Rooms of Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers, on MONDAY, the 27th instant, at 3-30 p.m., the property of a Deceased Solicitor of the High Court, now on view.

On SATURDAY, the 2nd December, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Hornby Row, Fort, next to English Hotel, the valuable and handsome black and teakwood household furniture, plateware, glass and crockeryware, a sweet toned ebonized square pianoforte by Rose and Co., Hinks' lamps, China flower vases, pictures, Brussels and Persian carpets, table ornaments, &c., the property of Mrs. M. COOPER.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

IMPORTANT TO CONTRACTORS, ENGINEERS, AND OTHERS.

UNRESERVED AUCTION SALE of surplus plant and machinery belonging to Messrs. Glover and Co., Contractors for Tansa Works, at Atgaon.

On TUESDAY, the 5th December, at 11 a.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Atgaon, the following plant and machinery, viz., blocks of size, steel and iron trolly wheels, axles and pedestals, trollies with steel frames, bellows of sizes, English steel hammers, small and large sootkies, steel butts, quarry and ballast hammers, carpenters and miscellaneous tools, picks and powrahs, iron tanks, road lorry with cast iron wheels 5 tons, bullock tongs, Avery's 5 feet beam scale with tripod and weights, boiler tubes, tables, chairs, almiras, &c.

Terms.—A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale, and the balance should be paid and the machinery removed within three days from the day of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, November 22, 1893.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the Trustees of the late Mr. Homejee Cursetjee Daly, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 1 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at Homejee Hall, Mazagon, valuable and handsome teakwood, blackwood, open-carved and mahogany and ebonywood household furniture, plateware, glass and crockery ware, a first-rate mahogany semi-grand pianoforte by John Broadwood & Sons, in very good order, one large English clock by James McCabe, bronze-figured and brass skeleton clocks, under glass dome, valuable bronze Parian and large marble figures on marble pillars, hanging and wall gas-lamps, first-rate pictures and oleographs, a handsome strong-built victoria, a handsome strong mail phaeton, large marble Iron and China garden flower pots, garden lamps on posts, hanging globes, handsome mahogany chiffoniers, &c., &c.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 25th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, &c.

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 handsome strong brown waler gelding, about 7 years old, quiet in saddle and harness, splendid trotter, and very fast in harness; has been hunted last Season.
1 strong palanquin office shigram in good order.
1 strong victoria with fixed coach-box.
1 bay arab, strong and quiet, goes well in harness.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Nepean Sea Road, opposite to Mr Jalbhoy Ardesar Sett's Bungalow, the very valuable and handsome substantial-made teak, black and satinwood French-polished household furniture of the latest design and best workmanship, very rich 8 and 12-lights chandeliers by Nash, rich velvet and Brussels carpets, very handsome table ornaments, fancy door curtains, a strong office shigram, &c., the property of JUGMOHANDAS VUNDRAVANDAS BHABHERT, Esq.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

On MONDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Bombay Tramway Company's Stables, Colaba, old and unserviceable stores, consisting of horse shoes, nails, cast-iron, scrap leather, gunny bags, paint, oil cans, farrier's rasps and files, &c., &c.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On MONDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 1, Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture by "John Roberts," best plateware, rich crockery and glassware, a first rate mahogany grand square pianoforte, choice table ornaments, rich Persian carpets, Hinks's and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, a collection of choice plants, &c., the property of F. A. REDDIE, Esq., and other gentlemen.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On TUESDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Cumballa Hill, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture made to order by "Wimbridges," best electroplated ware, Cutch work silver ware, glassware, crown Derby, limoges and transparent porcelain ware, very handsome brass three-lights Hinks's patent duplex hanging kerosine lamps, especially brought out from England, Ditmar's table lamps, rich Persian carpets, handsome China and Japanese vases, beautiful school of art ware and majolica table ornaments, a first-rate singer's sewing machine, a handsome strong English built single seated office brougham on C spring, a pair of fast-trotting Arab horses, both going in single and double harness, a set of brass mounted English double harness. Also 500 plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of Mr. and Mrs. PHIPSON.

Catalogues ready. Goods now on view. Rooms lighted daily till 7 p.m.

N.B.—The plants will be sold, at 7-30 a.m., on the same day.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, November 22, 1893.

TO

COMMANDERS, OWNERS, AND AGENTS OF VESSELS.

MARCKS & Co., Ld., undertake
CHRONOMETER REPAIRS,
CHRONOMETER CLEANING,
CHRONOMETER RATINGS,
AND
THE REPAIR AND ADJUSTMENT
OF
ALL NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS.

They employ the best and most skilful European labour only, and we believe they are the only Firm this side of India on which the utmost reliance can be placed for perfection and accuracy of work in this Department.

☞ CHRONOMETERS on hand, Ready Rated for Hire or Sale.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
CHRONOMETER
WATCH AND CLOCK MANUFACTURERS,
BOMBAY.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

TIVOLI THEATRE.

SUCCESS!
SUCCESS!!
UNPRECEDENTED.
☞ TO-NIGHT!
WEDNESDAY, 22ND NOVEMBER,
THE
WILLARD OPERA COMPANY.

DIRECTOR.....MR. PEMBERTON W. WILLARD.

THE GREAT MODERN ROMANTIC OPERA,
"DOROTHY."

CAST OF CHARACTERS:

Lurcher .....Mr. Harry Hall.
Dorothy .....Miss Ethel Mackay.
Mrs. Privett.....Miss B. Grosvenor.
Lady Betty .....Miss C. Milne.
Phyllis Tuppit .....Miss Bertha Jacson.
Geoffrey Wilder .....Mr. E. Fearnley.
Harry Sherwood .....Mr. P. B. Bathurst.
Squire Bantam (of Chanticleer Hall) .....Mr. A. Colo.
Farmer Tuppit .....Mr. D. Munro.
Tom Strutt .....Mr. A. J. Lowe.
AND
Lydia .....Miss Vera Patey.
PEASANTS, GENTRY, &c., &c.

ACT I.
HOP GARDENS.
ACT II.
CHANTICLEER HALL.
ACT III.
THE ROUND COPPICE.
Great Rustic
FIN-DE-SIECLE DANCE,
By the
PARISIAN QUARTETTE:
MISSES BESSELL, LAWRENCE, EASTON, AND JOENNIE.
THE WILLARD CO. ORCHESTRA,
Under the Direction of
MR. EDGAR HAINES.

PRICES:—Rs. 4, 3, 2, and Re. 1.
Military and Sailors in Uniform, Half Price to Third and Back Seats.
PLAN at SOUNDY and Co.
Doors Open at 8-30 P.M.

TO-MORROW,
THURSDAY, 23RD NOVEMBER,
THE GRAND OPERA,
"HADDON HALL."

AUSTRALIAN
HORSES! HORSES!! HORSES!!!
FOR SALE: Cheap.

JAS. CAVANAGH'S HORSES are now arranged at his Stables, Colaba, opposite the Tramway Stables. It is acknowledged that Mr. CAVANAGH has the Best Bred lot of Horses, landed in Bombay, for years, consisting of all Colors, Teams and Well-matched pairs. Mr. Cavanagh would advise Gentlemen requiring Horses to give him a call as he intends to sell, and will not refuse any offer in reason.

J. CAVANAGH, Colaba.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

SHIPPING DEPARTMENT

BAGGAGE received and shipped, landed and forwarded or Stored.

PACKAGES AND PARCELS forwarded to England and elsewhere.

PACKAGES FROM EUROPE cleared through the Customs and despatched. To avoid delay, the Shippers should be instructed to send to us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

INSURANCES, Marine, Life, and Fire, effected with Offices of standing.

H. M. TROOPSHIPS.

Every assistance afforded to Officers proceeding to and from England.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

HODGART'S
PATENT COMBINED LEVER AND HYDRAULIC PRESS
For Baling Cotton, Wool, Jute, Hemp, &c.
SOLE MAKERS,
FULLERTON, HODGART & BARCLAY, Ld.,
PAISLEY.

THESE PRESSES are the most economical in the Market; for Power, Ease, Cheapness of Working and Rapidity of Out-turn they are unequalled. They work silently and are more nearly automatic than any other, and are thus eminently suited for rough and unskilled handling.

Prices, Specifications, and all particulars from the SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA

CHAS. BROWN & CO.,
11, FORBES STREET, BOMBAY

SERVANTS' CLOTHING.

FOR the best materials for Servants' and Peons' clothing for the Cold Season, apply to the

ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore.

SAMPLES FREE BY RETURN OF POST.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL"

is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.

AGENTS WANTED.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 21.

CONSOLS were still unchanged in London yesterday, at 98 3/8; but Indian Sterling Loan advanced ¼ per cent., say to 108 ¾. About £125,000 in Gold was withdrawn from the Bank of England. The market rate of discount on short London Bills was reduced ¼ per cent. to 2 3/8 per cent.; but on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper it was unchanged at 2½ per cent. The price of Bar Silver declined 7-16d. per oz., to 32 5-16d. Rupee Securities were 1-16 per cent. higher, at £65 15-16. Silver, in New York, was unchanged in value at 71¼ cents per oz., demand Exchange on London half a centime lower, at 4·85 dollars. The Indian Council allotted about a quarter of a lakh of Bills on Calcutta, at the previous rate for Bills and Wire Transfers, of 1s. 3½d. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in India remained at 1s. 3 1-16d. French Rentes in Paris were unchanged at 98½; Paris Exchange on London was a shade lower, at fcs. 25·17½.

No. 1 Club Wheat was quoted in London at 26s. 6d. per 492 lbs. cif. nominal, shipment this and or next month to Dunkirk; Yellow Guzerat Rapeseed at 37s. 6d. per 416 lbs cif, sellers, the same shipment, to the same port, tone of the market firmer; and Brown Rapeseed at 35s. per 416 lbs. cif, sellers, same shipment and port, tone firmer.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet last evening; Surats dull; and Arrivals steady; the day's Sales having aggregated 8,000 bales; Surats *nil*. The price of spot Mid.-Americans remained at 4 7-16d. per lb.; but Arrivals further receded 1-32d. to 3-64d. per lb., the extreme quotations being 4 17-64d. for November deliveries, and 4 19-64d. for March-April. In East Indian Cotton, Tinnevellys were 1-16d. per lb. in both the grades quoted. The day's Imports were *nil*. The Manchester Market was quiet.

Cotton at Havre was 1¼ fr. lower, both for "Good" Oomra and "Fine" Broach, at Rs. 46¼ and Rs. 53¼, respectively.

In New York, a further drop of ⅛ cent per lb. took place in the price of ready Mid.-Uplands at 7 15-16 cents per lb.; though February Futures were only a point lower, at 7·95 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 67,000 bales; and the total figures for this season's crop to date, compare as follows with those in the two preceding years, for the same time.

	1893.	1892.	1891.
Monday's Receipts	67,000	50,000	68,000
Two days' do.	109,000	35,000	110,000
Since 1st September.	2,498,000	2,303,000	3,241,000

Our local Cotton Market has remained quiet in tone to-day, with only a small business passing in both directions; but prices show no change. Exporters have bought 550 bales, consisting of 300 ready new Chalisgaum, at Rs. 108½; and 100 new Bengal, at Rs. 164; and of old Cotton, 100 Dhollera, at Rs. 188; and 50 Compta, at Rs. 178; while the Mills have taken only 100 ready new Julgaum, at Rs. 188½; and 50 each of old Barsee, at Rs. 170; and Untni, at Rs. 162 per candy.

WHEAT has remained a quiet market with but little doing for export; but with prices all unchanged.

SEEDS have been taken to a moderate extent again to-day in a steady market. *Linseed* has declined half an anna per cwt. to Rs. 7-10-0 to Rs. 7-12-0 per cwt., other kinds remaining as before.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	3,090 bales.
Wheat	25,512 cwt.
Linseed	6,007 "
Rapeseed	659 "
Gingelly	16,457 "
Poppyseed	1,218 "
Groundnuts	2,572 "
Castorseed	979 "
Rice	6,138 "

FREIGHTS are quiet and unchanged, with no fresh business to speak of reported.

EXCHANGE has been very quiet but steady throughout the day, at 1s. 3 7-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand; a little of the latter having been given at 1s. 3½d., and we have also heard of Telegraphic being obtainable at 1s. 3¼d., for December-March transfer, and of a little being done thereat; but the enquiry has been limited. A few three months' sight Credits, for December-January-February delivery, have been placed at 1s. 3 13-32d., and for May delivery, at 1s. 3¾d.; there have also been some resales of Demand, at 1s. 3 5-16d. for February delivery, and 1s. 3 9-32d. for 15th April-15th May. We have also heard of a good amount of *Silver transactions* during the last few days, which, naturally, does not tend to accelerate the demand for Council drafts at any advance, though we hear that further applications for Wire Transfers were refused at 1s. 3¼d. yesterday, being in excess of the 40 lakhs advertised; and we closed quiet as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 7-32 to ¼d. per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 7-32d. "
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 3 5-16d. "
Credits do.	1s. 3 13-32d. "
Francs do.	1'61¼ "

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Yesterday morning's rates for Fours have been quoted throughout the day, the advance attained at the close having been lost; but the feeling has been dull, and very little fresh business has transpired in any position. Closing rates are 104 5-8 for Fours, for Money; 104 9-16 for the coming settlement; and 104 5-16 for the January account. The price of the new 3½ per cent. has again advanced to 98 5-8.

SHARES.—There has been some movement in Cotton Mill Scrip to-day, and we note an advance of Rs. 2 in Anglo-Indian; and of Rs. in Connaught; but a decline of Rs. 5 each in Empress, Khatao Mucconji, Leopold, Luckmidas, Manockji Petit, Oriental, and Swadeshi, at our revised quotations. In Miscellaneous Shares, Bombay-Burmah Trading, first issue, are Rs. 25 higher; Bombay Flour Mill have advanced Rs. 10; Delhi and Northern Flour are Rs. 2 higher; Treacher and Co. have advanced Rs. 5, Marcks and Co. Rs. 6; and Phillips and Co., Rs. 3. Bank of Bengal shares have declined Rs. 10; National Bank are Rs. 2. higher.

BANK OF BENGAL

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending November 14, as compared with the statement of November 4, 1893:—

LIABILITIES.	Nov. 4. Rs. A. P.	Nov. 14. Rs. A. P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	52,00,000 0 0	52,00,000 0 0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,63,49,810 15 4	1,76 27,632 6 10
Other Deposits, &c.	5,12,85,198 4 9	4,76,87,396 7 7
Bank Post Bills, &c.	5,70,710 12 8	7,85,961 7 8
Sundries	28,95,852 4 7	25,82,384 3 0
Rs.	9,65,11,572 5 4	9,41,64,689 9 1

ASSETS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government Securities	96,66,871 0 0	97,81,611 0 0
Other authorised Invtmts.	62,13,976 0 0	61,11,906 0 0
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities	1,23,80,141 11 8	1,15,01,829 7 2
Credits on do.	1,07,96,011 12 6	1,10,92,061 1 6
Bills Discounted, &c.	2,41,91,851 4 5	2 18,45,965 13 7
Balances with other Banks	3,14,073 7 1	2,99,610 1 9
Bullion	2,251 8 4	5,748 6 3
Dead Stock	12,82,883 15 11	12,79,693 3 3
Stamps	9,007 9 11	9,231 9 9
Sundries	16,99,130 13 9	17,47,967 13 8
Cash, &c., at Head Office	93,15,244 15 2	1,03,29,927 3 9
Do. at Branches	2,05,40,120 2 7	1,71,56,158 12 5
Rs.	9,65,11,572 5 4	9,41,64,689 9 1

The following is the Bank's Memorandum of liabilities and assets up to November 14:—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office	18,46,152	Inc.
Do. at Branches	5,83,330	Dec.
Other Deposits	36, 7,992	do.
Post Bills	83,745	do.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	12,670	Inc.
Loans	8,75,313	Dec.
Accounts of Credit	2,96,019	Inc.
Mercantile Bills	6 51,115	do.
Cash at Head Office	8,14,682	do.
Do. at Branches	3183,961	Dec.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT, NOVEMBER 20.

10 p.m. ... 78·3

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 21.

6 a.m. ... 76·3
10 a.m. ... 75·3
2 p.m. ... 82·4
4 p.m. ... 79·3

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BARODA.

MARRIAGE.

ADAMS—NAYLOR—November 14, at Baroda, by the Rev. W. W. Baillie, Chaplain of Ahmedabad, James Craig-Bate De Lisle, son of General Henry Augustus Adams, Bombay Army, to Isabella, eldest daughter of James Richard Naylor, Esq., C.S.I., I.C.S., retired.

OTHER PRESIDENCY.

MARRIAGE.

SAUNDERS—FLINN—November 13, at the R C Cathedral, Madras, by the Rev Father Eyers, Robert Saunders, of London, Commissariat Transport Department, to Martha Flinn, of Fermoy, Ireland.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1893.

THE Government have accompanied up their declaration that Parliament need have no fear for the naval supremacy of Great Britain by the announcement that two of the most formidable battleships yet designed, and the most powerful cruiser yet laid down, will be at once constructed, in addition to torpedo catchers and first-class torpedo boats. The programme does not meet the impetuous demand of the *Times* that £100,000,000 should be laid out on new ships. That journal was fortunate enough to obtain through its special correspondent at Toulon the exceptional privilege of inspecting at leisure and describing at length the naval resources created by the French Government at that port. It is certainly remarkable that the French Admiralty should have departed from all its traditions in favour of the distinguished naval expert in question, who is familiar with Portsmouth, Devonport, Kiel, Wilhelmshaven, and the other great naval ports of the world. He was given *carte blanche* to wander whither he would during several consecutive days, and saw all that was to be seen. This civility is requited by an extravagant eulogy of French forethought, energy, skill, and liberality of expenditure, and accompanied by an effusive acknowledgment of French naval supremacy in the Mediterranean, which must make the readers of the *Times*, rub their eyes with astonishment. The average man must marvel that the French naval authorities should open their innermost arcana to the representative of their most formidable rivals. Nor will his surprise be less that the *Times* should go out of its way to proclaim on the housetops as an incontestable fact, that if our Mediterranean fleet were attacked when lying off Toulon by the French in full force, it would be destroyed, while if "the enemy choose to lie quiet in harbour with his big ships, and to worry us with his torpedo boats, not even British flesh, blood, and brain tissue could stand the consequent strain for a single week." So vast a flotilla of torpedo boats would be able to exercise a moral influence which would soon shatter the nerves of the toughest Admiral, and force him to retreat beyond the radius of action of his tormentors. The cynic may be excused for believing that this appalling vision of the British Admiral flying before French torpedo-boats with his nerves shattered and his brain tissue strained past endurance, is intended chiefly for the edification of the British Chancellor of the Exchequer, to wring from his terrors the necessary millions for an *ad libitum* increase of the British Fleet. It is admitted that until quite recently—when Toulon was closed to the inspection of British naval officers gifted with exceptional powers of picturesque writing—the Gallic naval strength was by no means so formidable as it is now said to be. A few years ago, the correspondent tells us, French dockyards were mismanaged, and full of abuses, the French men-of-war were far from being models of efficiency, the machinery of the yards, was unworthy of the age, the depots and magazines were encumbered with obsolete stores, and the unreadiness of the navy for war was so general that it would have been positively dangerous to let it be known. The special correspondent does not tell us whether this was the state of things in Toulon and the other French dockyards four or five years ago, when twenty-five additional millions were voted to make our navy fit to fight that foreign foe.

If the correspondent intends the public to take literally the statement that the problems and difficulties which have warred successfully against the good intentions of the chiefs of the British navy have been surmounted by the French, the time surely has come to ask whom shall we hang. Our Admiralty have the ships, have the men, and have the money too, but we are calmly told that they have signally failed to do what the French have successfully achieved. "I would not," writes this expert, "but for the evidence of my own eye-sight, have believed that any large and miscellaneous body of ships like that which is in Toulon would be preserved in such orderly readiness as is characteristic of the two French Mediterranean fleets, and the numerous small craft constituting the *defense mobile* of the port. There is here, with a magnificent arsenal and a rich country at its back, a naval force which could not only wipe out or drag into port the Mediterranean fleet, fine though it is, which we maintain, but would also for a considerable period prevent any reinforcements from reaching it and its bases from England." Toulon, the correspondent informs us, is impregnable, surrounded by huge forts armed with modern guns, the approaches are all manned, and inside the harbour besides the fleet are seventy first-class torpedo boats, thirty of them ready coaled, and all of them able to run out to sea at a couple of hours' notice. Piling up the agony, he goes on to tell us that Toulon is not the only dockyard in the Mediterranean where the French build and fit large battle-ships, while we have none. "While France has always preserved her material men, and money at the very back of its Mediterranean fleet, we have all our effective reserves a couple of thousand miles away at Davenport, at Portsmouth, and at Chatham." The naval expert in his extravagant laudation of unimaginable French strength, even goes so far as to say that at the present moment we are playing a very dangerous comedy in the Mediterranean; that "we are for the moment at Malta, in Cyprus, in Egypt, and Gibraltar on sufferance," and that it would be wiser to throw up the comedy if we are not prepared to send into that sea not only several additional battle-ships and cruisers, but also a very considerable number of torpedo boats and torpedo destroyers, and create more dry docks. The *Times*, which publishes this remarkable naval jeremiad, not unnaturally expresses the hope, that it will suggest to the patriotic reader serious and even anxious reflections But the editorial discretion points out what the correspondent has overlooked, that the Mediterranean fleet is an isolated unit, and that in the case of a great war the Channel fleet will have to be counted with as well. It is interesting to us in India to learn that in the view of the *Times* the British Squadron is kept in the Mediterranean wholly for our benefit, and that otherwise its position in that inland sea is unintelligible.

It is obvious that the naval correspondent to whose opinions the leading journal attaches such importance, proves too much. General Gordon would have regarded his letter as a full justification for the counsel he gave the British Government in a famous memorandum that we should withdraw our fleet from the Eastern Mediterranean and concentrate it at Gibraltar, so as to be within easy communication with our own ports and dockyards. If all that he tells us be true, it is very doubtful whether the expenditure even of a hundred millions sterling will suffice to establish the naval supremacy in the Mediterranean, which he suggests may be secured by a few more battle-ships and torpedo-boats. The great French naval arsenal with its adjuncts, on the Mediterranean, as he points out, are backed up by the whole resources of France, and it is not easy to see how so few dry docks can prove an equivalent for this factor in the problem. But it must not be overlooked that if we find ourselves in a war with France the dockyards and ports of Italy will be as much at our service as the ports of France will be to the warships of Russia. That is an element in the calculation which is conveniently left out of sight when the object is to force the hand of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and scare the income tax-payer into a contribution of another six-pence in the pound. Admiral Maxse, in the current number of the *National Review*, expresses a regret, which we may all share, that Italy instead of joining the Central Alliance did not form an Anglo-Italian Alliance with a view to a maintenance of peace in the Mediterranean. There would then have been less temptation to France to enter into an alliance which brings the Russian Squadrons into the Mediterranean, for the Central Alliance would not have been so formidable as to endanger the security of France. The Admiral thinks it is now too late, and he proposes as the only alternative the hazardous one of forming a quintuple alliance with England and Turkey, making common cause with the Central Powers and Italy. It is not by any means certain that Turkey, with Roumania, Algeria, and Sweden, would, as Admiral Maxse suggests, enter upon such a portentous combination. It is morally certain that neither the present nor any other Government would obtain *carte blanche* from the House of Commons for a coalition far surpassing in magnitude any which the genius of Pitt conceived.

IT is as well, when we are asked to consider proposals so startling as a means of plucking the flower safely out of the nettle danger to remember the *fons et origo* of the perils now threatening the peace of the world. The Admiral who advocates a gigantic coalition against France cannot be suspected of harbouring any sentimental affection for that Power or any distrust to Germany, yet he does not conceal from himself that the true source of the present peril to peace is the unwisdom of the latter. "It has to be admitted, in fairness to France, that the original cause of the present European unrest and anxiety was the annexation of Alsace-Lorraine by Germany after her victories of 1871. This was the biggest blunder probably which has been committed this century. Germany has not strengthened herself by placing a disaffected province on her frontier, and the spectacle of some 600,000 French people deliberately held under the German yoke has left an open sore with France, and enlisted not merely her chauvinism, but her most chivalrous sentiments in favour of a crusade—when feasible—for their deliverance. Monsieur Camille Pelletan, the French Deputy, a representative of what may be called the French Cobden school, said in an article which appeared lately in the *Forum*: 'It was the piece of French soil cut off by the Prussian sabre, that could not fail to make the antagonism irreparable. . . The situation created by the conquest of Alsace-Lorraine condemns the two countries to look on each other as enemies, and remains a menace to the peace of Europe.' Such is the univeral opnion in France to-day as in 1871. . . Nothing costs too much to France that puts her in a position to meet the coming conflict." It might be worth the while of the by-no-means unconcerned spectators of this state of things to propose to arrange the differences by summoning the two Powers to submit their twenty-year old quarrel to arbitration.

OWING to the cyclonic disturbance considerable anxiety was manifested here and in other parts of the Presidency concerning the Indian Marine steamer Mayo, which had his Excellency the Governor and suite on board. Numerous enquiries reached us yesterday as to whether his Excellency had arrived at his destination, and we were able to allay alarm. Telegrams were received yesterday announcing that the Governor had arrived at Jamnagar, and that although the steamer had experienced very rough weather, she had made the port safely, and the party were all well. The Mayo was expected to arrive by the night tide, and the programme of the tour was to commence in earnest, but according to advices from our special correspondent changes have had to be made in the programme in consequence of the weather, rain having poured down in torrents throughout Kathiawar. The first sod of the new Jamnagar Railway was to be turned yesterday however, and to-day a new hall, which has especial interest, is to be formally opened. The building, which is to be known as the Connaught Hall, is to commemorate a series of events in the annals of Kathiawar, and has been subscribed to by the local Chiefs. The building comprises three institutions. First of these is the Connaught Durbar Hall, and is to commemorate the visit to Kathiawar of H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught. Marble is liberally employed in its internal fittings, and it is decorated with numerous portraits of more than average merit and value. A portrait of Her Majesty, which is placed over the dais, is from the brush of Mr. Macbeth Raeburn after Angeli. Mr. A. Soord's portrait of the late Duke of Clarence and Avondale, and Mr. C. L. Burn's portrait of the Duke of Connaught also occupy prominent positions, and these, with that of Her Majesty, were purchased by subscription by the Kathiawar Chiefs. The portraits of twenty-eight of the ruling Chiefs of Kathiawar are arranged on the walls in their order of rank and the features of Lord Harris, Sir Charles Ollivant, Colonel Hancock, and Mr. R. B. Booth, the Agency Engineer and Architect of the Institute are all pourtrayed. All this group of portraits are the work of Mr. Franks Brooks. Mr. Van Ruith designed a bas-relief, to be placed on the pediment over the front exterior of the hall, representing the Duke of Connaught meeting the principal Chiefs. But the work has not yet been carried out. The second institution in the building is the Watson Museum, the object of which is to perpetuate the memory of the late Colonel Watson, formerly Political Agent of Kathiawar, who was for upwards of twenty-five years connected with the province. Finally the Lang Library is to be located in the hall. The late Colonel Lang, with whose name the library is associated was from 1846 to 1859, Political Agent in Kathiawar, and the library was founded as a memorial of his connection with the province. The building, which for some time accommodated it, was unsuitable as well as small. This on the suggestion of Sir Charles Ollivant, has been disposed of, and the funds, augmented by subscriptions, were devoted towards the cost of the new premises. Altogether the hall is highly creditable to the Chiefs of Kathiawar and likely to prove of the utmost utility in the spread of education in the province.

SOME small consolation may be derived from the fact that Bombay is under the same Supreme Government which rules over the region which the Alpine Club is just now interested in. In these steamy days which prove that the cold season has not yet set in, it is difficult to believe that much information concerning glaciers can either be gathered or appreciated in this country. Yet that there are glaciers in the Himalayas, those who have seen them know and that those glaciers have an effect on the atmosphere of the whole country we are also repeatedly asked to believe. Orange-water is wine, Dick Swiveller used to tell the little Marchioness, if the "make-believe" be strong enough, and that is how we must argue if we wish to appreciate the influence of the Himalayas on the atmosphere of Bombay. Still scientific information is valuable, and it is as tantalising to read of glaciers under the broiling heat of an Indian sun as it is to sit by an English fire-side at Christmas, and read of the ever-blue sky and sunny days of India. The Government of India has undertaken to assist the Alpine Club in its search for information concerning glaciers, their configuration, and their movements, and the changes they undergo, and officials stationed or

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MATABELE WAR.

LONDON, Nov. 21.

Further despatches from Buluwayo state that it was intended to attack Lobengula on the 15th inst.

His remaining regiments are starving, and ravaged by small-pox.

THE BRITISH NAVY.

There is a strong movement in the City of London in favour of increasing the British Navy, and a meeting to discuss the subject is being organised.

LORD CHARLES BERESFORD AND OUR NAVY.

The programme of Lord Charles Beresford for increasing the British Navy has been published. The total outlay as set forth therein is eighteen millions sterling which includes ten small new class ironclads for destroying torpedo stations of the enemy in narrow seas.

DYNAMITE ATTEMPT IN CANADA.

MONTREAL, Nov. 21.

Three Officers of the Canadian Militia, of French extraction (including a son of the ex-Premier, M. Mercier), were arrested here at midnight, while about to blow up the Nelson Monument with dynamite. There has lately been a growing animosity between the French and the English at Quebec.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, Nov. 21.

The death is announced of Lord Ebury.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, Nov. 21.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Ganges, with the outward English mails of the 10th instant, left here for Bombay, at 11 a.m., to-day.

THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

JAMNAGAR'S ANXIETY FOR HIS EXCELLENCY'S SAFETY.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

RAJKOTE, Nov. 21.

Great anxiety was caused here by the non-arrival of H. E. the Governor at Jamnagar owing to heavy rain and high gale in all the ports of Guzerat. Telegrams from Mandvi and Sataya report the Governor's safe arrival there. Men and boats were sent in search. Torch-bearers are also sent to Razi as the steamer is expected when the tide is in at night. Preparations on an extensive scale was made here for his Excellency's reception, but the whole thing was marred by the provoking weather. The roads are filled with mud and water and labourers are engaged to clear them.

All the Native rajas, princes, and chiefs of Kathiawar including the Maharaja of Bhavnagar, Thakores of Palitana, Limdi, Wadhwan, Dhrol, and Dhrangdhra have arrived to meet the Governor.

Owing to the unexpected delay the programme is changed. The weather is cloudy, but rain has stopped.

THE OPIUM COMMISSION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 21.

The members of the Royal Commission on Opium will close their first session in Calcutta on the 4th proximo. The following day Sir James Lyall, Sir William Roberts, M.D., Mr. J. Pease, and Mr. Mowbray leave Calcutta for Burma, to collect evidence in that province. On the same date Lord Brassey, Mr. H. J. Wilson, M.P., Mr. A. U. Fanshawe, C.S., and Mr. J. P. Hewitt, C.S., the Secretary, embark for Madras with a similar object. Mr. Harridass Viharidass who travels thither by railway, will join the latter party at Madras. The Maharaja of Durbhanga will not, in consequence of ill health, accompany either the party.

The Commission reassembles at Calcutta a few days before Christmas, and will be occupied for a fortnight in taking further evidence here. They will then tour through the North-West Provinces' the Central Provinces, the Punjab, and Rajputana and conclude their Indian sessions at Bombay early in March.

Evidence of Mr. J. G. Alexander, Secretary to the Anti-Opium Association was continued. His examination was chiefly confined to the questions on the memorial of the Association to Lord Kimberley. He had, he said, received the declaration of Sir David Barbour with regret and surprise, because they were given to understand that Government was clearly of the view expressed by Sir James Fergusson and Mr. W. H. Smith. The area under cultivation was unsatisfactory. Cultivation should be stopped immediately, and no question of gradual diminution could arise. His objection to the latter was that it will make practically no difference to China as long as there was no agreement with China. He had been several days in the Central Provinces, and believed the abolition would be generally welcomed.

The President: Your Society proposes that the fundamental underlying principle, which has been accepted in England should be extended to British India. Have you anything to add?—There are two points, the one is as regards the other narcotic drugs. Our Society is formed for putting a stop to the opium trade between India and China. It is only within the last four or five years our attention has been called to a number of statements which seem to deserve consideration that in several parts of India the use of opium is greatly extending; it is upon that ground that we for the first time took up the question in our memorial. In that memorial we included every other narcotic drug, and the evils arising from the sale of hemp drugs in regard to India. We considered various evidence from India, and there is a desire on the part of a very considerable section of Indian people that protection such as is given to our own people at home should be extended to India. I say that no one would suppose that chemists would be likely to betray their trust by reason of profits made upon the sale of poisons. Public opinion at home, too, is strong, and that is a real guarantee of the laws in England. The chemist who sold a poisonous dose would be brought before the coroner's inquest and gravely reprimanded. I think this is the real sense of the law we have at home. It is an important principle in India to lay down that those who sell should not be allowed to make profit. I look upon that as an essential thing of licensing. This system is in force in India in regard to opium and hemp drugs and alcohol. It strongly gives the licensee a direct interest in increasing his sales. The Indian system is based upon this system. The publicans of the Roman empire and the tax-gatherers gathered taxes very much upon their own account and were responsible to Government for paying them a certain quota. Something of that kind is still the principle of farming out of licenses in India. This principle is radically objectionable, and therefore it is impossible, and for the better repression of the use of opium and other dangerous articles we should steer clear of this wrong principle of farming licenses.

THE VICEROY AT RANGOON.

THE SERVICES' MEMORIAL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Nov. 20.

This afternoon, a Durbar was held, at which various honours and awards were conferred by H. E. the Viceroy.

Several memorials were read, the most interesting one being from some Burmese, who asked that the recent regulations against opium might be extended to liquor, so as to forbid its sale to Burmans in Lower Burma. H. E. the Viceroy in reply said he could not see his way to take a step which probably would lead to the harassment of the people and the enormous increase of the excise administration. The opium regulations to which he agreed with grave misgivings were on their trial, and time alone would tell if the advantages outweighed the many disadvantages.

The Services' Memorial to those who fell in Burma between 1885 and 1890 was then unveiled. In doing so his Excellency said it gave him much pleasure to join in doing the honour to the memory of the brave men whose names were recorded on the fountain. He spoke of the gradual consolidation of our power in Burma and the restoration of order, accomplished by men such as these. They won their laurels with which, alas! we have in too many cases to decorate their graves, not by taking part in those colossal military exploits over which historians and journalists grow eloquent, but in minor and comparatively little known operations such as those which were frequent in the years following the annexation of the upper province. They fell not in the battle-fields, memorable in the records of the world, but travelling along the less conspicuous but not less honourable paths of duty—paths which brought them face to face with dangers not less imminent and not less trying to their courage, nor do they deserve less well of their country, because they met their death by the weapon of an unseen foe or from sickness engendered by privation and exposure in some remote and malarious jungle than if they had perished in some larger or more widely celebrated campaign. He then proceeded to pay high eulogium to every branch of the Service. It would not be difficult, he said, to cite cases in which men not brought up to the profession of arms performed feats as splendid and exhibited courage and devotion as conspicuous as their comrades of the military service. He concluded by pointing out that the memorial did equal honour to the Europeans and the Natives of India and the Burmese.

Nov. 21.

To-day deputations from the Chamber of Commerce and the Bar waited on H. E. the Viceroy. The latter asked that a High Court be established in Burma, and the former that Burma be made a Lieutenant-Governorship, that a High Court be established, that Burma be given a member on the Imperial Legislative Council, and that larger grants be given to the productive public works. With regard to a High Court, his Excellency the Viceroy said he thought it would be an expensive luxury as the number of appeals are now so small. He admitted anomalies of the present courts, and he said proposals were being made to remove them in Burma. He said he had every right to look forward to the time when it would have a chief court of its own, although there is room for difference of opinion as to the precise moment at which the change should be introduced. With regard to the Lieutenant-Governorship this proposal, he said, had been seriously entertained by the Government of India and a recommendation made to the Secretary of State. He had no doubt the prayer of the memorialists would be granted sooner or later. Legislation in Parliament would however, be necessary, and the additional expenditure would be involved. The mention of which would be sufficient to the imperial prospects of most plausible proposals. As to the member for Burma on the Legislative Council at present it was impossible to obtain anything like a complete territorial representation for all parts of the empire. He was not prepared to say if an unofficial member for Burma was required then a seat would be filled up on the advice of the Chamber alone. With regard to larger grants for public works he quoted figures to show that Burma as a whole was not illiberally treated. Since the annexation of Lower Burma, he said it is in a position of having entered into partnership with the upper province, and I feel no doubt that the partnership which was sincerely desired by the lower province will be advantageous to both the junior partner with her vastly undeveloped resources and will add greatly to their wealth and prosperity. But results of long misgovernment and neglect cannot be set right in a few years, and in the earlier days of the partnership we must not be surprised if the look of balance-sheet is spoiled by connection of older and richer portion of the province with younger and less prosperous portions.

To-night is an at home and dance at Government House, and to-morrow the party leaves for Mandalay.

THE PRABHAS-PATAN RIOTS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

JUNAGAD, Nov. 21.

Harishanker's examination was concluded to-day. The prosecution next called Dorabji Palanji, Abkari contractor of Veraval; Chans Salamn, Arab Jamedar; Muncherji Maneckji, Abkari contractor of Junagadh; and Sayad Piaramia of Junagadh, who were sent as a *punch* to examine the wounded Mussalmans of Patan. They deposed to having seen three persons, one of whom had a flat wound on his hand, five inches long and twelve inches broad, and the others having some slight wounds.

The prosecution next examined Ganda Devshanker, a Patan Brahmin. He said he saw Musalmans striking the people near the *chapri*, and also those Mussalmans who were striking Ambashanker and Jeshanker. He identified some of the accused as having struck them.

The prosecution then called Ambaram Sunderji, Veraval Vahivatdar, who deposed that he asked the greatest Mussalmans and Hindu Shethias of Viraval to go to examine the wounded Mussalmans but they declined. The *punches* sent by him on the two occasions were respectable people.

The prosecution next called Rewashanker Jetha. He said he saw Mussalmans striking near the *chapri* and climbing over the *agashi*. He recognized some out of the accused as having ascended the *agashi*. He saw Mussalmans beating Ambashanker and identified some of them.

The prosecution then called Gulam Mahomed Munshi, Chief Judge of Junagadh, Sadar Adalat. He deposed to the appearances of Debotsarg on the day following the riots. He said he, with Captain Lyde, saw Mussalmans in the Musjid. The Mussalmans said that the Hindus struck them, and they thereupon left their *tajias* unimmersed, and ran away. They were asked whether they would immerse the *tajias* with Captain Lyde's assistance, but stated in reply that they would consult the jamat, and reply. The Mussalmans showed seven wounded persons—one severely and six slightly injured. The police statement were submitted to him, and on the 29th an abstract of forty-eight statements were prepared and sent up to the Diwan. The Mussalmans would not accept the treatment of the Hindu doctor. The Jew doctor of Kutiana was proposed ultimately. The Mussalman doctor who was unskilled was asked for, and sent by the Darbar. The Mussalmans represented that if two Veraval Hindus and Mussalmans come with Vaz they would allow them to examine their wounded.

Govind Dayal, a Sompura Brahmin, of Patan, examined, said he had climbed up a *gundri* tree, and from there he saw Mussalmans striking the people on the *chapri* and Bava Baliram on the *agashi*. He identified some of them among the accused.

Basam Rehmat, Mussalman Police Constable, examined, said there were Hindus on the *agashi*, pelting stones. He was himself stoned.

THE NEW MINISTER OF HYDERABAD.

VISITS TO THE ASSISTANT MINISTERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

HYDERABAD, Nov. 21.

The new Minister Nawab Vikar-ul-Umrah has inaugurated his government by paying visits to all his Assistant Ministers, who are much gratified by this spontaneous recognition of the important position, which they occupy in the administration. The Vikar's promptitude in this respect will do much towards cementing the elements of his governmant together, and eliminating all causes of friction. He has also visited the Salar Jung family, which is now represented by the only son of Sir Salar Jung, the Second, an interesting and handsome boy, some six years old, by whom he was received. This action of the Minister meets with public approbation, as the family is held in high esteem by the Hyderabadis, who remember the distinguished services it has rendered to the present Nizam and his ancestors.

HYDERABAD RACES.

THIRD DAY.

THE FAKHR-UL-MULK PLATE.

Zouave ..... W O

THE MULLUCKPET CUP.

Honora 1
Tip Top 2
Jalia 3

Won by half-a-head. A bad third. Time—1 min. and 10 secs.

THE RACE CLUB CUP.

Premier 1
Turkish Flag 2
True Blue 3

Won by half-a-length. A bad third. Time—1 min. and 54 secs.

THE ZAFFAR JUNG PLATE.

Meg 1
Young Bulbul 2
Squash 3

Won easily by a length. A length between the second and third. Time—1 min. and 25 secs.

THE DWARF CHAMPION RACE.

Nassom 1
Paul 2
Speed-of-Thought 3

Won by a length. Half-a-length between second and third. Time—1 min. and 25 secs.

THE HYDERABAD GOLD CUP.

Tantallon 1
Shears 2
Riverside 3

Won by four lengths. A bad third. Time—3 min. and 43 secs.

FAKHR-UL-MULK SUBSTITUTION RACE.

Robin 1
Frisky 2
Banneroi 3

Won by a head. A length between the second and third. Time—1 min. and 25 secs.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 20.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Grant left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, this morning.

PLYMOUTH, Nov. 20.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Ballaarat arrived here this afternoon.

COLOMBO, Nov. 21.

Mail steamer Malwa from China arrived.

The M. M. Co.'s steamer La Seyne reached Aden on Sunday, the 19th instant, at 6 a.m.

The M. M. Co.'s steamer Polynesien left Aden for Europe on Tuesday, the 21st instant, at 6 a.m.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 20.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats dull.

Good Dhollera	3 7/8
The Manchester Market has been quiet.	
2½ per cent. Consols	98 3/8
3 per cent. Rentes	98½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	65 15-16
Bar Silver	32 5-16

The sum of about £125,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

The P. and O. steamer Ganges, with the English mails of the 10th inst., left Aden at 11 a.m. yesterday, and may be expected to arrive here at 5 a. m. on Monday. She brings the following passengers:—

From London: Mrs Pretyman, infant and nurse, Mrs C E Palmer, Miss McDowall, Mr and Mrs J M Moutague, infant and ayah, Mr E L Barton, Mr and Mrs J P Power, Mr Comber, Mr Lincoln Gordon, Mr H G Billson, Mr R C Milward, Mr F Linnell, Mr C L Hanson, Mr G P Duxbury, Mrs. Gahagan and infant, Mrs Cheney, Miss Brownlow, Mr T M Ward, Mr P B Pol, Mrs S Johnson and son, Mr R G Muon, Mrs Wallis and two children, Mrs. Muir, Mr Justice Jardine, Mrs Falle, child and nurse, Dr Dalton, Mrs H Goodwin, Miss Oldfield, Mr Meakin, jun, Mr Blarney, Mr H L Smith.

From Gibraltar: Mr G L Solano, Mrs Solano and child.

From Brindisi: Mr R W Carlyle. Capt Currie, Mrs H Clarke, Mr G Foster, Mr W Bullock, Mrs F Trevenen Coode, Mr A C Oster and brother, Major-Gen H S Anderson, Mr H D Watson, Mr Proy, Mr W F Handcock, Mr R Oates, Capt Coghill, Mrs Cooper, Mr C C Luard, Mr C Sanders, Mr. Casperaz, Sir Griffiths Evans, Mr J Harris, Miss Meakin, Mr. Meakin, snr, Mr and Mrs Larmour, Mr W Maling Grant, Mr H de C Agnew, Mr D W Herbert, Mr T L Jenkins, Sir Comer Petheram, Miss Wyndham and maid, Mr J E Kirby, Mr T R M Westgate, Miss Miller, Mr S R Daniells, Rev Father Hopkins, Rev Father Walker, Mr Cox, Mr Clark, Mr and Mrs E Clements, Mr and Mrs F G Self, Mr H E Smith, Mr W S Hamilton, Mr A L Saunders, Miss E Elsner, Mrs and Miss Fischer, Count Wickenburg, Mrs Hartley, Capt E de J Beaumont, Mr and Mrs Beech, Mr Meyer, Mr R G T Baker Carr.

From Ismailia: Mr and Mrs N Lambrinudi, Mr Holdship, Mr Buchanan.

From Port Said: Mr Jas Moore.

For Madras (*via* Bombay)—Rev and Mrs F N Alexander and two daughters, Miss Rock. Mr and Mrs Brooke-Mockett, Mr and Mrs C Adeane.

For Sydney (*via* Bombay) Mr Millar, Mr Muttar.

For Bangalore (*via* Bombay)—Mr H H Holland.

For Kurrachee—Mr and Mrs Symes, Mr D Mackenzie, Mr H B Cook.

For Yokohama (*via* Bombay)—Col W. Peck.

THE WILLARD OPERA.

The Willard Opera Company made its first appearance of the present season last night to a good house, and produced the comic opera "Boccaccio" The main interest centred in the new blood introduced into the company, and what was seen of the new artistes last night must be pronounced a success. Miss Bertha Jaeson's "Fiametta" was decidedly splendid, and undoubtedly she will develop into one of the principal artistes of the company. The illustration of the *pas-de quatre* by Miss Bassell Lawrence, Easton, and Jonnie was a great success, and an *encore* was demanded. An extended notice will be given in our next issue.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours, ending at 8 p.m., of the 21st November, 1893.

(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	20	3	15 p.m.	22	32
Teheran	21	2	44 p.m.	...	25
Suez	21	2	50 p.m.	...	3

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay, during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., on 21st November, 1893.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	32	...	2
" Kurrachee	...	43	...	2
" Madras	...	56	...	1

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Nov. 20.

The opening meeting of the above Association will take place at the Wanowrie Range, on Tuesday morning, where a large camp has been erected for the accommodation of the Staff Officers on duty, and also as offices. The following officers are already in camp:—Major Roseter, A. A. G. for M.; Major Ternan, 12th B. I.; Lieut. Chitty, 19th B. I., Lieut. Lewis, 14th B. I.; Lieut. R. Betham, 8th B. I. Adjutant; Lieut. Pearson, Lanc. Fusiliers; Major Tallents, Commandant; Lieut. Fisher, 7th B. I., Captain Francis, D. A. A. G. M., Major Bellers, Secretary; Captain; Wilson, D. A. A. G. M.; Lieut. Palin, K. O. Y. L. I.; Armourer, Range Superintendent, Captain Beckham, 25th B. R., Lieut. Sargant, 5th B. L. I., Lieut. Young, Worc., Regt; Lieut. Muscroft, K. O. Y. L. I., Revolving Range Officer. The general arrangements are, taken altogether, as well as could be wished. As regards the number of entries of British competitors this year as compared with last there appears to be a serious falling off. Last year there was 158 British competitors; this year there are only 105. Various causes are mentioned to account for the decline, and amongst others it is attributed to the unsatisfactory results obtained from the powder used with the Lee-Metford Rifle. At this meeting a new powder Mark L. R. will be used for the Lee-Metford Rifle. There is no falling off in the number of native competitors, the numbers remaining about the same. Native competitors using the Martini-Henry will use smokeless powder when competing at the ranges. Owing to the smallness of entries in some instances the Council has been compelled to alter the value of money prizes in Matches 1, 3, 4, 26, and 36. This decision was come to at a meeting held to-day. Match No. 1, "British Army Purse and Gillespie Memorial Cup," has been cancelled, owing to the fewness of entries, money being returned. Five teams had entered for this match, which was open to any British regiment or corps in India—the Lanc. Fusiliers, the Poona Volunteers, the G. I. P. R. Volunteers. the Worcester Regiment, and the 2nd Royal Lancaster Regiment. The match being struck off, a new match is put in its place, "Gillespie Memorial Cup," with one prize Rs. 150 and cup. In Match 3 "Volley Firing Competition," only four teams had entered—the 2nd prize of Rs. 50 has been cancelled, leaving only one prize of Rs. 150. The four teams which had entered in this match were—The Lancashire Fusiliers, the King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, the Poona Volunteers, and the Worcester Regiment. Match 4, "Napier Memorial Challenge Shield," the 2nd prize Rs. 100 has been cancelled; in this case there will be only one prize, namely Shield, value 100 guineas and Rs. 200. Disappearing targets were to have been used in Match 5, "H. E. the Commander-in-Chief's Prize" but as range accommodation at Wanowrie is insufficient, the disappearing targets could not be placed. Fixed targets are therefore to be used measuring 6 by 12 or 4 by 8 according to the distance. There will be one prize in this match only, namely, Rs. 150. The entries for match 5 being cancelled, the entrance money has, of course, been returned. Entries for this reconstructed matches, will be accepted up to noon on Wednesday. The same alterations as to targets have been made in the native match for H. E. the Commander-in-Chief's Prize. The reductions just mentioned will reduce the money prizes for British competitors by Rs. 730. The entries for other British Team Matches are—Match 2, "Harris Challenge Cup (Lloyd-Lindsay)—five teams, *viz.*, Bo. Light Horse, L Battery R. H. A., 27th Field Battery, 36th Field Battery and 72nd Field Battery; Match 4, "The Adjutant-General's Prize (Magazine and Field Firing)—2 teams Lancashire Fusiliers, 2 teams Worcester Regiment, 2 teams Royal Lancaster Regiment, Poona Volunteers, G. I. P. R. Volunteers, and Worcester Regiment; "Match 8," The Running Contest seven teams. *viz.*, Worcester Regiment 2 teams, Lancashire Fusiliers, Poona Volunteers, G. I. P. R. Volunteers, K. O. Y. Light Infantry and Royal Lancaster Regiment.

POONA, Nov. 21.

The meeting opened punctually this morning at 7-30. The first match was H. E. the Governor's prize, the first stage being 200 yards. This was fired off this morning. Lance-Corpl. Lambert, 1st Worc. Regt., made the best score at this distance in the British match, viz., 28. Lieut. Young (who made a possible at the Daily Sweeps at 500 yards) took the 2nd prize. The same officer also made 33 out of a possible 35 at 600 yards yesterday. Several of the Worcester men have already done some good shooting. This morning three competitors made 27 each, at 200 yards, viz., Lieut. Young, Worc. Regt., Sergt. Jones, N. L. R., and Sergt.-Major Dawe, Poona Vols. General Blundell visited the ranges during the morning. The following are the winners up to date.

BRITISH DERBY SWEEPS.—(Monday.)

500 yards.

	Points.	Rs.	a.
Lieut Young, Worc Regt	35	13	8
Pte Wilson, Lanc Fus	34	9	0
Pte McKenna, Lanc Fus	33	4	8
Petty Officer Bedford, R N	33	2	4
Sergt-Dr McKenna, Lanc Fus	33	2	4
Lce-Corpl Miles, Worc Regt	33	2	4
Lce-Corpl Carvalho, Poona Vols	32	2	4
Cr-Sergt Woodhouse, K O Y L I	32	2	4
Sergt Mann, Worc Regt	32	2	4
Corpl Clarke, Poona Vols	31	2	4
Lce-Corpl Cottrill, K O Y L I	30	2	4

Three 30s counted out.

600 yards.

	Points.	Rs.	a.
Pte Bennett, Worc Regt	34	15	0
Lt Young, Worc Regt	33	10	0
Lce-Sergt Caffery, Lanc Fus	31	5	0
Sergt McCarthy, Lanc Fus	31	2	8
Pte Jackson, Worc Regt	30	2	8
Corpl Burns, Dur L Inf	30	2	8
Pte McKenna, Lanc Fus	30	2	8
Sergt-Major Murray, Lanc Fus	29	2	8
Cr-Sergt Crapper, Lanc Fus	29	2	8
Lt Chitty, 19th Bo Inf	28	2	8
Sergt-Dr McKenna, Lanc Fus	28	2	8

NATIVE DERBY SWEEPS (Monday.)

500 yards.

	Points.	Rs.
Hav Shaik Adam, 7th Bo Inf	34	4
Pte Kalander Khan, 25th Bo Rif	33	3
Pte Ramji, 7th Bo Inf	31	2

600 yards.

Pte Likhu Singh, 25th Bo Inf	30	3
Naik Piraji Mulker, Bo S and M	27	2
Pte Bhiva Sarafta, 25th Bo Rif	27	2

MATCH 18.—H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S PRIZE.

200 yards.

	Points.	Rs.	a.
Drmr Lambert, Worc Regt	28	15	0
Lt Isaac Young, Worc Regt	27	10	0
Sergt J Jones, Rl Lanc Regt	27	7	8
Sergt-Maj H Dawe, Poona Vols	27	7	8
Lce-Sergt C Caffery, Lanc Fus	26	7	8
Lce-Corpl J Giddy, Worc Regt	26	7	8
Pte J Hearth, K O Y L I	26	5	0
Sergt J Mann, Worc Regt	26	5	0
Corpl C Moorhouse, 7th Hus	26	5	0
Corpl C A Cutler, G I P R Vols	26	5	0
Lce-Corpl J Harbottle, R Lanc Regt	26	5	0
Corpl W Burns, Dur L I	25	5	0
Lt H P Keelan, Lanc Fus	25	5	0
Lce-Corpl A Barwick, Poona Vols	25	5	0
Lce-Sergt T Booth, G I P R Vols	25	5	0

Three 25s counted out. Eighty-two entries.

COUNCIL'S PRIZE 19 FIRST.

300 yards.

	Points.	Rs.	a.
Sergt-Drum Mackenna, Lanc Fusiliers	29	15	0
Private Wilson, Lanc Fusiliers	29	10	0
Color-Sergt Crapper, Lanc Fusiliers	28	7	8

MATCH 41 FINISHED—KOLAPUR PURSE, RAPID FIRING.

Lance-Naik Mahipatrao More, 7th Bo Infy	29	40	0
Lance-Naik Shivnak Saknak, 19th Bo Infantry	28	30	0
Naik Ragho Purab, 13th Bo Infy	27	20	0

MATCH 42.—H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S PRIZE.

Havildar Shaik Adam, 7th Bo Infy	30	15	0
Naik Shaik Mir Mahomed, 10th Bo Infy.	30	10	0
Lance-Naik Rustomkhan. 1st Bo Grs	29	7	0

The Madras railway traffic receipts for the week ended 11th November were, for passengers, &c., Rs. 61,382 and for goods, &c., Rs. 89,943, other earnings (estimated) *nil*, making altogether Rs. 1,51,325, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 180-2-5. During the corresponding week in 1892 the receipts were Rs. 1,83,388-12-11, or a an average receipt per mile of Rs. 218-5-1.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Major-General R. C. Stewart, C.B., will, it appears, shortly vacate his command of the Secunderabad District to resume charge of his old Command in the Burma District. Secunderabad will be the loser by the transfer, as General Stewart had succeeded in making himself generally liked.

The Madras Government lately applied to the Government of India asking sanction to the grant of a horse allowance of Rs. 15 per mensem to an Engineer student of the College of Engineering who was undergoing his second year's practical course with a view to entering the Public Works Department, and that it might be empowered to grant the allowance in similar cases in future. The Government of India in reply has accorded its sanction to the application subject to the conditions laid down in Article 1183 of the Civil Service Regulations, and has also empowered the Madras Government to grant similar allowances in future in accordance with the above ruling when circumstances render it advisable.

Matters have quieted down in Bajaur and Swat. The people of Tal-Patrak have agreed to pay tribute to Umra Khan of Jandol; and Muhammad Shariff Khan, the ex-Khan of Dir, who is at Swat, can do nothing, because, although he is said to have sent several applications to the Amir, he has received no reply. Matters are now quiet also in Tirah.

His Excellency Lord Wenlock in Council has been pleased to congratulate Mr. Cardozo on the success of his arrangement for the training of Karnams and Revenue Inspectors in some five districts in the Presidency, in all of which the results obtained are considered most satisfactory.

A movement has been set on foot by the friends and admirers of Sir Henry Stokes to raise a fund, and award from the interest thereof a scholarship to a student studying for the M. A. Degree Examination.

Rs. 24,000 was voluntarily subscribed for the entertainment of the Viceroy in Rangoon on the 18th instant. Major Temple would present his Excellency with a silver elephant tusk, beautifully mounted on bronze figures.

Lord Brassey's assurance to the interviewer at Madras, that he intended to pay all his own travelling expenses, and that the cost of the Commission to India would be reduced as much as possible, is extremely gratifying, and if this is the spirit in which the enquiry is carried out, it will be a matter for thankfulness, observes a contemporary. A supreme effort is also to be made to bring the enquiry to a close, as far as India is concerned, by the end of February.

Darjiling had a slight snowfall last week, and the visitors who have not yet returned to the plains, are reported to be getting more cold than they care about. It is singular that while in Calcutta the cold weather seems to be delayed, in Darjiling the snow has come nearly a month earlier than usual.

The Colombo papers are paying Mrs. Besant the compliment of devoting a large portion of their space to her doings in Ceylon. So far these consist of being feted, and generally having a "good time."

An innocent pickpocket has turned up in Paris. Madame Marie More, living at No. 60 Rue d'Argout, went out the other day to see the fetes in honour of the Russian visitors. Returning home she took off her cloak and put it in her wardrobe. The next day, what was her surprise, on taking it out again, to find clinging to the beadwork trimming a lady's gold watch and chain. She then remembered that she had been very hard pressed in the crowd the day before, and she came to the conclusion that she must have picked somebody's pocket without knowing it. The watch and chain are in the hands of the police, but so far the owner has not been found.

Few Frenchmen distinguished themselves more in the Franco-German war than M. Roch Donzella, who recently died as keeper of the lighthouse of Bonifacio, on the Corsican coast. M. Donzella, who was a Corsican by birth—whence his Italian-sounding name—enjoyed the confidence of Gambetta, who employed him on some dangerous and delicate missions in the days of the Government of National Defence. Gambetta was desirous of conveying instructions to Marshal Bazaine during the investment of Metz, and it was to Donzella that he entrusted the task. The courageous emissary started out for the scene of war, and one dark night he swam across the Moselle under a heavy fire from the German outposts. It is said that it was only by swimming the greater part of the way under water and reappearing above the water now and then just long enough to take breath that he escaped the hail of bullets. Having delivered his despatches, Donzella returned by the same way as he went, and with the same success. It was in recognition of his services that Gambetta after the war got him the post of lighthouse-keeper, which he retained until his death.

There is a grave difference just now among the "Palmists"—as appears in their official organ. It is all about a certain—or rather it would appear an uncertain—line upon the palm of the hand, known to the initiated as "the marriage line." One high authority, who is known as "Cheiro," has positively affirmed that when the marriage line curves upwards the possessor is not likely to marry at any time; but there are palmists who have found many persons with the marriage line turning upwards, and who yet are married and very happy. As to the editor of "The Palmist," he appears to be chiefly anxious to keep out of the fray, while asking permission to point out that the transverse line "on the percussion of Mercury," which is taken by Cheiro and many other palmists as the marriage line, is not so considered by the Chirological Society. "Our teaching," he adds, "is that these lines are signs of attachment, as there is scarcely a hand ever seen without at least one, in the hands of either married or unmarried people."

Mr. Dugdale, Q.C., Recorder of Birmingham, has given on appeal an important judgment bearing upon the question of the legality of sparring matches in public-houses. The appellant Sorrell, the manager of a beerhouse at Ashtead, had been convicted of having permitted disorderly and violent conduct on his licenced premises, and it appeared from the evidence of the Police Inspector, who was the prosecutor, that Sorrell had issued tickets at one shilling each for a "grand ten-pound contents" between two men, and that some 250 persons were admitted to witness the proceedings in a room only 13 feet long by 16 feet wide and 8 feet high, the ring being only about 5 feet square. "Shouting, screaming, and foul language," which could be heard in the street without, were also deposed to. For the appellant it was urged that boxing in public-houses is not in itself illegal, and that it had been permitted for many years by the Birmingham Police authorities. The Recorder, while declining to give an opinion on this point, upheld the view that the proceedings amounted to "violent conduct." He reduced the penalty, however, from 2*l.* to 1*l.*, and after some remarkable compliments to the appellant, whose conduct, he declared, had been "that of a respectable man," ordered that the conviction should not be recorded on the licence.

On the day the Russian sailors arrived in Paris, a little St. Bernard puppy was born at Montmatre with two black marks on its head, which, in the imagination of the gossips of the neighbourhood, represented the double black eagle of the Russian flag. The owner of the puppy, a Mdlle. Clement, determined to present it to the Czarina, but was puzzled to know how to convey it to her. At length Mdlle. Clement determined to take it to the Czar's nephew, Prince George Romanovsky, whose yacht lay at anchor on the Seine, near the bridge of the Saints-Peres. When the little creature arrived on board in a rush basket, daintily lined with satin, the commander of the vessel was much puzzled to know what to do with it, and he resolved therefore to submit the momentous question to the Russian Ambassador. The latter decided that the puppy should be conveyed to the Empress, and Lieutenant Alexeiff was deputed to take charge of it. Meanwhile it is well cared for, its diet consisting of an egg beaten up in warm milk six times a day.

THE CYCLONIC DISTURBANCES.

The cyclone, the approach of which has for several days been threatened, reached Bombay yesterday morning. The slight fall of rain on Monday evening was followed by heavier rains yesterday, the first of these breaking over the Fort shortly before half-past seven. By mid-day over three-fourths of an inch had been recorded. The centre of the storm had yesterday travelled eastwards to Surat, and the conditions are very favourable for a continuance of unsettled weather. The heavy downfall has rendered it necessary for the inhabitants of the tents on the Cooperage to temporarily abandon their homes, and to find accommodation at the hotels for a few days. The pavilion erected near the Colaba Causeway for the University Matriculation Examination was rendered so untenantable by the rain yesterday morning that the authorities were compelled to postpone the Examination.

The s.s. Manilla (2,582 tons, Captain G. Parodi), which left Bombay on Thursday last for Genoa, returned to the Victoria Dock in Monday evening, having been damaged by the force of the cyclone. When the voyage was commenced at 9-35 on the morning of the 16th, the wind was blowing due south, but on the second day changed to S. E., and was very high. The cyclone was entered at about mid-day on the 17th, in latitude 18·04, and longitude 68·47. The vessel was driven round S. E. and N. E. twice, and some heavy seas were shipped. The barometer reached ·706. On the third day considerable damage was done to the vessel, two of the boats being carried away the bulwarks both on the port and starboard sides were destroyed, six ladders lost, and the lights of the second class smoking saloon broken. An unusually heavy swell carried away 300 bags of grain consigned to Aden, but hardly any other cargo was lost. At mid-day on the 19th the vessel gained the centre of the cyclone, and for two hours had comparatively calm sailing, the sun being observable for a few hours. Further rough weather was shortly afterwards encountered, and the officers decided to put back into port, at 2 a. m., on Monday morning, the vessel entering the dock at half-past nine on the evening of the same day.

One of the first-class passengers gives the following account of the voyage:—"We left Bombay on Thursday at half-past nine, and by noon on Friday had travelled 315 miles. It had then been blowing hard for twelve hours. An hour later we entered the cyclone, and had a terrible time of it for two or three days. There were fourteen first-class passengers and of these only two were down with sea-sickness. The sea was too heavy for fresh provisions to be obtainable, and for three days our diet was restricted to sardines and biscuits. The passengers acted with becoming fortitude, and I was especially struck with the calmness shown by two ladies, both having young children with them, who sat quietly in the saloons, although knowing that the worst might happen at any moment. For most of us, the situation was one of too great dan

FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley presided at the fifth Criminal Sessions of the High Court, which commenced yesterday. The following cases were heard before his Lordship and a common jury.

CHARGES AGAINST RIOTERS.

SETTING FIRE TO MUNICIPAL STABLES.

Natha Chaidee, Edoo Nankoo, Abdulla Madari, Imambux Fakirbux, Summun Gool Mahomed, and Kanoo Hinga, Mahomedans, were charged with having, on the 11th August last, committed mischief by fire, which was likely to result in the destruction of a building,used for the custody of property, an offence punishable under Section 436 of the Indian Penal Code, and also with assaulting or threatening to assault or obstruct two public servants, native policemen, while they, in the discharge of their duty, were endeavouring to suppress a riot at Agripada. The Hon. Mr. Lang, Advocate-General, and Mr. Anderson, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown. The prisoners were undefended ; but Mr. Robertson, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, appeared for them after the second witness had been called.

Mr. Lang, in addressing the jury, stated the chief facts of the case. It was one of the cases which had arisen out of the riots, which broke out in Bombay on the 11th August last. The six prisoners were charged with causing mischief by fire, intending and knowing that it was likely to cause damage to property, amounting to Rs. 100 or upwards. They were further charged with assaulting, or threatening to assault or obstruct two native constables in the execution of their duty. It would appear that, about 3-30 p.m., on the 11th August last, a large crowd of Mahomedans, some coming from one direction and some from another, attacked the Municipal stables situated on the left hand side of Haines Road, near the Byculla Railway bridge. The stables were let out to persons who kept cattle, the tenants being all Hindus. The Mahomedan mob numbered from 300 to 400 persons, and gathered round the stables, which were covered with cadjan. As they came rushing up they shouted "deen, deen," which was followed by the cry of "set fire, set fire, strike, strike." The first prisoner then struck a match and ignited a bundle of hay, which the second accused was holding, and with which he set fire to the roofs of the stables in one or two places. There were some native policemen present at the time, who tried to prevent the crowd getting at the stables, but being unable to do so, they seized the first two accused. The other four accused attempted a rescue, but several European and other policemen coming up all the six accused were arrested. If the jury believed the evidence, they would have no doubt as to the guilt of the prisoners, who were subsequently tried by Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, and were committed to the Sessions. The evidence would principally be that of policemen who seized the accused almost in the act of committing the offences.

Evidence was then taken for the prosecution.

Mahadeo Isree, a watchman at the Municipal milch stables, near the Haines Road, said that he was on day duty there on Friday, the 11th August last. About 3-30 p. m., a crowd of about 300 Mahomedans came there from Madunpoora, and from the direction of the Haines Road. They were all armed with sticks, crying "deen, deen," and beating any Hindus who came in their way. They then said, "set fire to the stables." One of the mob struck a match, and another brought a bundle of hay, which was ignited, and was used to set fire to the roof. There was grass in the stable, and cadjans which are used for weather-frames. The rest of the mob were throwing stones at the Hindus. Two policemen arrested the first and second accused,but one of the former was knocked down. The other four accused went to the rescue of the two accused. Other policemen came, and the six accused were arrested. The accused were armed with sticks and stones with which they assaulted the police. Half the stable was burnt down. There were in it about 175 cows and she buffaloes, three of which were burnt to death, while two others were injured. They were the property of Hindus. A fire-engine arrived, and put out the fire subsequently.

Other witnesses were called. His Lordship remarked, with regard to the first charge of setting fire to the stables, that there was evidence on that charge against the first and second prisoners only. Under his Lordship's direction, the charge was withdrawn as regarded the other four prisoners.

Mr. Robertson,in addressing the jury for the accused, said the first two prisoners, who were alleged to have been seen setting fire to the stables, were not arrested until some twenty minutes after the fire had broken out. Hundreds of prisoners had been arrested on the 11th August, and it was impossible to believe that the names, professions, and addresses of the accused were, as alleged by the prosecution, taken down on that day. The learned counsel urged that the identity of the accused had not been clearly established. It was highly improbable that, in the presence of hundreds of rioters, the police would be able to identify certain persons as having committed certain offences. The learned counsel asked the jury to believe that the accused were unable to run away, and that they were arrested because they fell into the hands of the police.

Some witnesses were called for the defence. The first of them tried to prove an *alibi* on behalf of the fourth prisoner, to the effect that he went to the Khatao Makanjee Mill, at 4 p.m., on the 11th August, to call his brother who is employed in the mill. The fourth accused's brother was called to coroborate that statement. A bhunghi stated that, about 4-30 p.m., on the 11th August, he saw the fourth accused quietly going along the Sankli Tank Road, when three policemen arrested him, and gave him three or four slaps. Witness had never mentioned this circumstance to anybody. Evidence was also called to prove an *alibi* on behalf of the fifth and sixth accused.

At this stage, the Court adjourned until 10 o'clock this (Wednesday) morning.

"OUR FLAT" AT THE GAIETY THEATRE.

ALTHOUGH the house was not a full one, the success which attended the production of this piece by the London Lyric Company, at the Gaiety Theatre, last evening, was as pronounced from an histrionic point of view as that which marked the *debut* of that Company in Bombay, on Saturday evening, with "My Uncle." In its amusing misunderstanding as well as in its fidelity to human nature Mrs. Musgrove's comedy gives ample scope for the display of histrionic talent and this talent was not lacking last evening. The impecunious and absent-minded dramatic author, Reginald Sylvester, was well personated by Mr. Nunn, and Mr. Edwin Fergusson was equally at home in the part of Clarence Vane. Miss Gregor is to be congratulated upon her representation of Marjorie Sylvester, Reginald's ingenious and loving wife. Miss Dagmar took the part of Lucy McCullum, who is made to follow her sister's example and marry a penniless artist (Vane) greatly to the chagrin of her father, Mr. McCullum, a part allotted to Mr. Verner. Miss Brian was perhaps too demonstrative as the domestic servant Bella, but Mrs. Brian was very happy in her delineation of Mdme. Volant, the Court dress-maker, Miss Tasselle did well as the inquisitive and troublesome Clara Pryout, whilst Miss Leigh was given but small scope for her talent in the part of the adventuress who succeeded in fascinating for a time, Mr. McCullum. After the comedy Miss Dagmar gave a French chansonette and dance in bewitching style, and after an interval occupied by an eccentric song by Mr. D. C. Smith, followed up the terpsicoral performance with a sensational serpentine dance. Our "Flat" is to be repeated this evening.

FISHERMAN BEYER, of Maulheide, a man of sixty years, was in his own boat the other day ; two other fishermen accompanied him in their own boats, and all were on their way out to sea to draw in their nets. In Beyer's boat were also his son, his daughter and his wife. Part of the net was drawn into the boat about the feet of Beyer, when suddenly the boat lurched, and, his feet being encumbered, he slipped and fell overboard. His family set up loud cries for help, and the fishermen in the other boats quickly rowed up. All hands were soon hauling at the net, when, to the joy of all, the old man was drawn into the boat in the midst of the floundering fish. In a little time animation was restored, and the old man seemed none the worse.

THE reign of terror established by the dynamiters in Paris seems to be passing away. Until the other day the Cafe Very, in the Boulevard da Magenta, where Ravachol was captured and where a terrible explosion took place on the very night before that atrocious criminal was brought to trial, remained closed. No one cared to take it, and in front of the shop, which was carefully boarded up, a solitary policeman paced up and down all day long. At length, however, a change has come over the scene. The front has been refitted, and the interior repaired and the place has been re-opened as a wineshop. The new tenant, however, does not appear inclined to make capital out of the unfortunate history of the house. M. Very, who lost his life in the explosion, had a notice up to the effect that the table at which Ravachol was sitting when captured could be seen within, ornamented with his portrait. In the place of this placard in the window there is now an advertisement of certain red and white wines.

THE BOMBAY POLICE COMMISSIONER.

MR. SORABJEE COOVERJEE TASKER, the Persian poet, has composed a poem "in praise of the intrinsic merits, bravery, and promptitude of R. H. Vincent, Esq., Acting Commissioner of Police, Bombay,"—the Manuscript of the panygerio extending over eighteen pages of foolscap. After references to the "Almighty God who is the dispenser of justice," and to the beneficent reign of Queen Victoria, Mr. Tasker invokes "thousands of blessings and good wishes on the brave head" of Mr. Vincent, whose "noble exterior" is declared to be the "true reflection of an equally noble heart inside." Three stanzas may be selected as specimens of an effusion. in which the language of eulogy has been exhausted :—

"There may be very few persons ready like him to protect, with the valour of a mighty elephant the lives and properties of the subjects in times of serious riots, and very few indeed who have made so good a name like him by showing their bravery in rough times.

"In body this brave officer is like Hercules, and in valour like a brave lion. He is an erect and graceful rider, and in tact and shrewdness he is like an active old man.

"On occasions requiring great despatch as well as on occasions requiring to be passed over and on occasions of severe fighting, this officer has been invariably found to be using great shrewdness."

Mr. Tasker then gives some biographical details concerning Mr. Vincent, more especially in regard to the steps he took to quell the riots last August, concerning which he writes :—

"The subjects in Bombay of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress of India got an opportunity during the sad disturbance to mark the noble tact of Mr. Vincent to quench the rising, his leniency and kindness towards the poor and innocent and his faithfulness to Her Majesty's Government."

Had not the services of such an officer been available, Mr. Tasker says, "streams of blood would have been flowing everywhere, and the young and old would have struggled to fight with each other desperately." Having expressed a hope that Mr. Vincent's eminent services may meet with due reward from Her Majesty, the writer apologises to his hero for any error in the sketch, and concludes thus :—

"O, Almighty God, I, humble Tasker, pray to Thee to grant that this my humble poem be duly appreciated, and that any discrepancy in it may be pardoned."

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

1.—THE Coorla season aggregate prizes will be in value equal to about Rs. 600 in addition to the silver spoons, value about Rs. 400. Open to all members of the Club, viz. :—1st prize Rs. 60,and Bombay Rifle Club gold medal ; 2nd prize Rs. 50, and Bombay Rifle Club silver medal ; 3rd prize Rs. 40, and Bombay Rifle Club bronze medal ; 4th and 5th prizes Rs. 30 each ; 6th prize Rs. 25 ; 7th prize Rs. 20 ; 8th and 9th prizes Rs. 15 each ; eight prizes of Rs. 10 each ; and three prizes of Rs. 5 each.

2. Open only to members who have not won a money prize in any of the Club Competitions. Rs. 100 divided into 8 prizes, and in addition the first two aggregates will take the "Bombay Rifle Club" silver and bronze medals, respectively. Entrance fee for these aggregate prizes Rs. 3, which must be paid before any score counts. The aggregate will be made up of the two highest scores made at each of the following distances, 200, 300, 500, 600, 700, and 800 yards, on or before the 30th April 1894. Competitors must have entered for at least eight silver spoon competitions to be entitled to a money prize or medal, and no competitor will be allowed to take more than one money prize and one medal. If not less than six bona fide carbine competitors, either R. A., Bombay Vol. Arty., Bo. Light Horse or Bo. Vol. Rifle Cadets, members of the Club compete, a special programme of aggregate prizes and medals will be provided.

3.—Hamilton and Co.'s prizes—Open to all competitors who have entered for twelve or more spoon competitions from 1st July 1893, to 31st January 1894, entrance fee Rs. 1, ten shots at 500 yards, one sighting shot optional, but must be declared. Competition to take place at a date in February hereafter to be fixed.

4.—Unlimited Matches—There will be an unlimited match at 500 and 600 yards throughout the season. When any three members are present, two of which compete, one of the three must be a member of the committee, and will sign the register. Entrance fee, Re. 1 each entry. A silver spoon will be given to any competitors making a highest possible in these matches. Handicap points for carbine to count.

Prizes.—1st prize 30 per cent. of entrance fee, Bo. R. Club silver medal ; 2nd prize 20 per cent. of entrance fee, Bo. R. Club bronze medal ; 3rd prize 15 per cent., 4th prize 10 per cent., 5th prize 5 per cent., 6th prize 5 per cent., and 7th prize 5 per cent. of entrance fee.

5. The following members are now handicapped :—Sergt.-Major Clay 12 points ; Sergt. Prescott, Lce.-Corpl. Harbottle, Sergt. Abraham, Sergt. Fry, Vol. Menniss, 9 points ; Corpl. Lund, Qr.-mr. Sergt. Stephens, Lieut. T. M. English, Gunner-Instr. Bedford, Cr.-Sergt. Ashdown, 6 points ; Cr.-Sergt. Black, Sergt. Nicoll, Sergt.-Instr. Thompson, Lieut. Sharp, Corpl. Otto, Vol. Mullen, Gunner Flower, Vol. Mackeson, Vol. Herbert, Corpl. Jones, Vol. Clyne, Sergt.-Instr. Tuffield, Lieut. Pennock, Cr.-Sergt. Little, Sergt.-Major Downing, 3 points.

6. Members and friends are reminded of the Smoking Concert to be held on Thursday, the 23rd instant, at 8-30 p.m., at the Head-Quarters, Bo. Vol. Rifles.

PORTUGUESE COINS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Section 6 of the Portuguese Convention Act, No. XVII. of 1881, declares that all silver and copper Portuguese coins, coined under the provisions of the Convention shall,while the Convention remains in force, be legal tender in payment or on account throughout British India as if they had been coined and issued by the authority of the Government of British India. It is now said that this Convention has terminated and that the Accountant-General has ordered the Treasury officers not to receive in future any of such coins, that is, the Portuguese-India coins, if tendered by the holders thereof. This order has become a source of great dissatisfaction and disappointment amongst the people of the Ratnagiri District, most of whom have come into possession of such coins, while the Convention was in force, in consequence of their constant dealings with the subjects of the adjacent Portuguese territory.

It is true that under the section quoted above the Portugese coins were declared to be legal tender in British India only while the Convention was in force, but the question remains if our Government refuse to receive these coins, which were legally issued under their own authority, then who is to receive them ? It would, I think, be quite unjust, if not perhaps illegal, to leave the people who may have in their possession coins of this kind without a remedy in a case like this. I have, therefore, thought it desirable to bring this subject through your columns to the notice of Government, hoping that it will not fail to engage their best attention at an early date.—I have, &c.,

Ratnagiri, Nov. 19. P. R. DESAI.

A CRY FROM THE OUTSKIRTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Through the medium of your valuable journal, I beg to draw the attention of the Municipal authorities to the bad state of the roads in Kamattipura. Now-a-days the roads are never watered as before ; and the consequence is that they not only get spoiled, but, the dust blown by the wind directly rushes into houses spoiling the furniture, &c., to the utter disgust of the people. Is it not a very strange thing that the officers of the Municipality should always neglect the wants of the Kamattipoora people ? I do not understand why it should be so ? Is it because they are under the impression that the Kamattipoora people never complain, and their dumbness only makes them to overlook such things. If the Municipal officers are very particular in recovering the taxes, why should they not be so in attending to the wants and comforts of the ratepayers, especially the poor ones. I hope our worthy Municipal officers would be kind enough to attend to this matter as early as possible ; and thus confer a boon on the inhabitants of this locality.—Yours, &c.,

S. H.

THE first nine families of Italian agricultural labourers have just left Naples for the Italian possessions in Africa, as colonists, conducted by Signor Franchetti. Each family of emigrants will receive the gift of twenty acres of good ground, and be furnished in anticipation with all the necessaries belonging to its cultivation. Each family will have two roomy cottages in masonry, a couple of beeves, four cows, some sheep, goats, fowls, tools, provisions enough for a year, and other commodities. Their lives are also insured for five years, during which they will repay in natural produce what they have received in anticipation. By the end of seven years will have paid all, and find themselves full proprietors of a farm of twenty well-cultivated acres. The sums acquired by the repayments from these families will be used to furnish new emigrant families with similar requirements.

THE BALANCE OF POWER IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.

THE visit of the Russian fleet to Toulon brings again into prominence, says the *Law Fournal*, the problem of the balance of naval power in the Mediterranean, which has occupied the attention of European diplomatists during the present century, and which is of such vital moment to this country in its bearing on the maintenance of our empire in India. The principle adopted as a part of the public law of Europe, and embodied in successive treaties, that the balance of power in the Mediterranean requires that the Dardanelles and Bosphorus should be closed to ships of war, is the sole legal barrier which exists to prevent the junction of the Russian Black Sea fleet with the Russian warships of the Mediterranean. At the present moment a brief survey of the measures taken by the Great Powers to provide for the enforcement of that prohibition will be appropriate.

The rule closing the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus to ships of war was, in its origin, a municipal regulation of the Sultan of Turkey, dating from the time when the Black Sea was a Turkish lake. Its justification was ascribed to the fact that it provided for the security of a sea which admittedly was part of Turkish territorial waters. When, however, Russia acquired by conquest territory on the Black Sea the rule assumed a different character, and its enforcement became a matter of interest to the Great Powers. By the Treaty of Adrienople of 1829 between Russia and Turkey, Russian merchant ships and merchant vessels of States at peace with Russia were given rights of passage, but the old Turkish rule of exclusion of ships of war was maintained. By the Treaty of London of 1841, between Great Britain, Austria, Prussia, Russia, France, and Turkey, this rule of the closure of the Straits to war ships was solemnly sanctioned, and became a part of the written public law of Europe. The Treaty of Paris of 1856, occluded after the Crimean War, went a step further. The Black Sea was neutralised, being closed to vessels of war, while opened to commerce of all nations. The closure of the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus to war ships was again affirmed.

The binding force of treaties, apart from the military power behind them, received a striking illustration by the declaration of Russia in October 1870 on the fall of the French Empire, that the Czar would no longer consider himself bound by the Treaty of Paris of 1856, and would hold the neutralisation of the Black Sea at an end. One of the reasons put forward for this disregard of treaty stipulation is instructive in its bearing on the present situation as regards the closure of the Straits. Russia alleged that the invention of ironclads had revolutionised the conditions of naval warfare, and that Russian ports on the Black Sea were liable to unforeseen attacks by an enemy forcing his way through the Dardanelles. The Treaty of London of 1871 contains the latest regulation of the States of Europe on this subject. The neutralisation of the Black Sea is abandoned ; but the closure of the Straits to warships is maintained, and certain provision is made for the enforcement of the restriction. The following article is substituted for Articles XI., XIII., and XIV., of the Treaty of Paris :—"The principle of the closure of the Straits of the Dardanelles and of the Bosphorus is maintained, with the right, on the part of his Imperial Majesty the Sultan, of opening the Straits in time of peace to ships of war of friendly and allied Powers, in case the Sublime Porte should find it necessary in order to secure the Treaty of Paris of March 30, 1856." It is obvious that this stipulation is the result of the perception of European diplomatists, warned by the fate of the neutralisation of the Black Sea, that treaty alone is not sufficient to bind the Czar. The Great Powers distinctly contemplate the necessity of being prepared to protect the neutrality of the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus by force of arms, and beforehand legalise the steps which may have to be taken for this purpose.

More than one feature of the international situtio so created by the Treaty of London deserves attention by our statesmen and diplomatists. One is that the treaty leaves the initiative of action in defence of the neutrality of the Straits to the Turkish Government. Now it is not plain that, after all, the Turkish Government is the one most concerned with the maintenance of that neutrality. Turkey is already as exposed as it can be to Russian attack, its territory being contiguous. In other words, it is only as affecting the security of Constantinople—it is not as affecting the balance of naval power in the Mediterranean—that Turkey is primarily concerned. Another feature is that in this, as in other guarantees, danger to the performance of the stipulations of the treaty may not arise exclusively from those to be tied down by the treaty, but from those who profess to bind. It is not probable that, in case of a European war, all the signatory Powers will desire to enforce the closure of the Straits as against Russia. The burden then will fall on those who are interested. If, therefore, European diplomatists were right in anticipating the necessity of closing the Straits by force of arms, and if it be to the interest of this empire—as undoubtedly, with a view to the perpetuation of our rule in India, it appears to be—to maintain our naval supremacy in the Mediteranean, then the conclusion to be drawn is that if the British Government desires the enforcing of the Treaty of London it must itself provide the means.

It is someweat singular that a totally different method of securing the neutralisation of the Straits is contemplated as possible, by the Quadruple Treaty of London of 1840—although, as events occurred, it was never actually adopted. It was that not merely the Straits but Constantinople also should be placed under the safeguard of the Great Powers. This measure, no doubt, suggested the subsequent proposals of Continental jurists for the neutralisation of Constantinople and its occupation by a European Commission, such as that establishes for the Danube by the Treaty of Paris. It is conceivable that some such measure may be the ultimate solution of the burning question of the sovereignty over Constantinople and the Straits. But meanwhile it seems abundantly clear that no excessive reliance need be placed on treaty stipulations closing the way to the fleets of the Czar.

THE U. C. S. FAMILY PENSION FUND.

A MEETING of the subscribers and incumbents of the Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund was held at 45 Pall Mall on Oct. 30, 1893, Sir Seymour King, K.C.I.E., M.P., in the chair. The following were present—Mrs. and Miss Woodford, Mrs. Barber, Mrs. and Misses Stuart, Mrs. Fortescue Harrison and daughter, Mrs. Behr, Mrs. Houghton, Mrs. Ellis, Mrs. and Miss Simmons, Mrs. Jones, Mrs. Homfrey, Miss Burlton Bennett, Miss Kellner, Mrs. Leslie, Mrs. Beresford, and Mrs. and Miss Spears. Sir Roper Lethbridge, Messrs. A. G. and C. C. Crommelin, G. A. D. Auley, J. Duff Bruce, H. B. Medlicott, J. H. A. Branson, B. T. Finch, R. Drake, R. F. Dallas, A. Whitten, T. W. Thompson, R. B. Broune, C. M. Armstrong, G. J. Moberley, J. S. Parker, F. A. Mallett, H. Rigg, R. G. Hodson, G. C. Sconce, T. C. Hill,—Shaw, R. H. Hudson, H. W. J. Bamber, and J. S. Hyman.

Sir Seymour King in opening the proceedings explained in a few sympathetic words that his attention having been called to the hardship entailed on widows and children of the fund in this country, whose pensions are paid at the current rate of exchange, placed himself in communication with the secretary of the fund in India, with a view to obtain for them a better rate of exchange, and more in conformity with the concessions lately wanted by the Government to the Services. The directors not seeing their way to make any recommendations to that effect, Sir Seymour King took the opportunity of speaking to Mr. Tremearne one of the directors, when on a visit to this country a few months ago. After that gentleman's return to Calcutta he wrote to Sir Seymour in the following terms :—

"I am bringing forward a proposition that all pensions be payable either in India monthly in rupees, or in England quarterly at the rate of 1s. 6d., and so far as I can see the majority of the directors will support it.

"My scheme will not depend on residence, it is open to all on the above lines, and will, I venture to think, prove a satisfactory solution of the difficulty."

The meeting was addressed by Sir Roper Lethbridge, Mr. Bransom, Mr. Auley, Mr. Hill, and Mrs. Woodford, after which the following resolution was unanimously passed :—

That this meeting of subscribers and incumbents of the Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund, having considered the proposal that will be submitted to his colleagues by Mr. Shirley Tremearne, one of the directors, to the effect "that all pensions be payable either in India monthly in rupees, or in England quarterly, at the rate of 1s. 6d., open to all," is of opinion that the proposal should be accepted, subject to actuarial approval, as affording relief to the incumbents in this country.

Mr. Tremearne's action in this matter is fully appreciated ; and if he is able to carry his proposal successfully through, he will earn the warm gratitude of incumbents and subscribers to the fund in Europe.

MUNK'S CODLACTONE is employed in various forms of Dyspepsia, but chiefly on those presumed to depend upon Debility of the Stomach and other Diseases caused through Defective Nutrition. Re. 1-4.—MADON, SONS and Co., Fort, Bombay.

THE INDIAN VICEROYALTY.

THE appointment of Lord Elgin to the Viceroyalty has, says the "Times," formed the Indian topic of the fortnight. The telegrams indicate that the public opinion in India regards the change from Sir Henry Norman, notwithstanding the many high qualities of that veteren solder-administrator, with something like a feeling of relief. On the other hand, writes the *Scottish Leader*, it is not without anxiety that the Indian Press, European and native, receives, at this particular juncture, the news of the nomination of a Viceroy whose sole recommendations are, so far as the public knows, a great name and a blameless private life. There never was a time when larger issues lay before an incoming Viceroy of India. Lord Lansdowne unavoidably leaves a legacy of difficult questions to his successor. Apart from frontier politics on which it would be unpatriotic to enter pending the conclusion of the present Mission to Kabul, and apart from the financial deadlock threatened by philanthropists in this country whose intensity of conviction against the opium revenue outruns their knowledge of the facts, there are constitutional problems of the first magnitude which the new Viceroy will be called upon peremptorily to solve. He will have to bring into practical working order the expanded Legislative Councils, as reconstructed under Lord Cross's Act of 1892. He will have to face the eventual consequences of an artificially appreciated currency, and of the closing of the Indian mints in 1893. He will, in every period of financial strain find himself compelled to fall back on one of the most unpopular and most unequal of imposts, the salt-tax, by the prohibition against Indian import duties laid upon him in the interests of the British manufacturers. There is a coming conflict between the interests of the industrial classes in India and in England which may, perhaps, develop into an acute stage during the next five years. Meanwhile there is a skifully organised agitation for political rights and elective institutions in India, which he must deal with, not only in the interests of the comparatively small, although deservedly influential classes who make thes demands, but also in the interests of the Indian population as a whole. At the same time there is at home an increasing inclination of Parliament to assert a more direct control over Indian affairs—a control which may, perhaps, in the long run be beneficial to India, but which certainly requires firmness and tact on the part of an Indian Viceroy to withstand its frequent vagaries.

But if the new Viceroy will have to deal with questions of great difficulty and magnitude, he has one consolation to start with. There is no high office under the Crown of which the incumbent, if he will resolutely give up his own ease and comfort to the hard task of learning his duties, if more ably assisted in finding out what is right, or more loyally supported in doing it. Lord Elgin's lineage will render him a "persona grata" to the feudatory Princes of India. The much-lamented death of his father while second Viceroy of India secures for him at starting a place in the affections of the native population of the British provinces. Among Anglo-Indians it is a matter of patriotism that every Viceroy, whatever political party he may come, should prove a success. All classes, European and native alike, remember that the Viceroy least distinguished for previous services in England proved himself the wisest, the firmest, and at the same time the most popular ruler that India has received since the country passed to the Crown. If Lord Elgin can write on his blank shield a record like that which Lord Mayo left inscribed on his, or win a place in Indian history such as Lord Mayo won, India will indeed, be fortunate. The main secret of success of an Indian Viceroy is a determined sacrifice of self and leisure and personal inclination from the day he takes up to the day he lays down the exhausting office.

THE FREEDOM OF DUNFERMLINE.

At a meeting of the Magistrates of the burgh of Dunfermline, on the 30th ultimo, Mr. Simpson, the Town Clerk, read the following letter from the new Viceroy of India :—

"Broomhall, Dunfermline, October 28, 1893.

"Dear Sir,—I have to acknowledge your letter of yesterday and the extract minute of the Town Council of Dunfermline enclosed therin. I need scarcely say that nothing could be more gratifying to me than this resolution, and the terms of goodwill in which it is expressed, which I may be allowed to say I entirely reciprocate. I accept the proposal to confer on me the freedom of the city with pleasure, and with a deep sense of honour done me by the Town Council. I believe that my father received a similar honour in the month of December. As I hope not to leave home till after Christmas, perhaps the Magistrates may consider it appropriate that a day in the same month should be selected on this occasion.—I am yours faithfully. ELGIN.

"W. Simpson, Esq."

It was stated that the freedom of the city was confered on Lord Engin's late father on 16th December 1846, and it was suggested that the 16th December might prove a very suitable date for the forthcoming ceremony. The Clerk was accordingly instructed to write Lord Elgin provisionally fixing the 16th December for the ceremony.

THE INDIAN OCULISTS.

AFTER a long trial at the Old Bailey, writes the London correspondent of the *Yorkshire Post*, the Indian "Oculists" have been aquitted on the charges brought against them of fraud in connection with their operations as medical practitioners. The result is one which has been generally expected, and at which no one is likely to seriously cavil. Nevertheless it seems unfortunate that these men should have got off scot free. The mischief they have worked is enormous, as the evidence given in the case clearly showed. They numbered their dupes by the hundred, and performed their so-called "operations" with a freedom of which there was melancholy proof at the trial. The amazing part of the business is that at this time of day people should have been found so foolish as to have trusted themselves to the tender mercies of such blundering charlatans. It is notorious, or it should be, that in the treatment of eye diseases Western science stands pre-eminent, and that in India no decently educated native would dream of placing himself in the care of one of these *hakims* for the treatment of the most delicate of organs. The publicity given to the case, however, will probably be effectual in preventing any further development of this latest and most dangerous development of quackery. Probably the accused will deem it prudent, after the sharp check they have received, to shake the dust of this ungrateful country from their feet, and in any event the medical organisations may be relied on to keep a sharp eye on gentlemen of their kidney in the future. *A propos* of this trial, the correspondent says :—I may perhaps relate a rather curious encounter I had not long since on the underground railway with a young Indian who was in the same line of life as the accused. I was alone in a carriage when this youth got in, and, in an impudent fashion, opened a conversation in very broken English, inquiring as to my destination and business. I humoured him by giving him the information, and then, turning the tables on him, asked him in his native language who he was and what he was doing in England. He was evidently taken aback by the turn which affairs had taken, but, recovering his equanimity told me that he came from the Punjab and was a doctor. "You mean, I suppose," I remarked, "that you are a medical student." "No," he replied, "I am a doctor." Then you are connected with some hospital, no doubt," I observed. "No," came the reply, "I practise." Then pulling out of his pocket a handbill he handed it to me with a grin. I glanced through the production, which was a curious mixture of the style of the Indian and the English quack-doctor, and then asked my companion, who by this time showed every disposition to be communicative, "but do you find this kind of thing pay ?" "Yes," he responded, "we make lots of money," and in proof of this he mentioned a number of circumstances which quite bore out his assertion—among them the fact that whereas at first only one person was employed, there were at that time several, all earning a handsome income. The conversation then drifted into other channels, and shortly afterwards having to change trains, I got out of the carriage, and left the youth to pursue his journey alone. At the time I thought his account of the prosperous condition of his and his partner's practice was greatly exaggerated, but it is evident from the recent disclosures that the business, while it lasted, must have been exceedingly brisk.

THE first-class battleship Royal Oak anchored at Spithead on Oct. 30 on arrival from Birkenhead, where she was built and engined by Messrs. Laird. She left the docks at half-past eleven on Friday morning, Oct. 27, in command of Capt. the Hon. A. Bethell, and, after making a two hours' preliminary trial of her machinery, finally left the Mersey at half-past five in the afternoon. Throughout the whole of Saturday she experienced a gale of wind on the starboard beam, and she was, in consequence, slowly steamed. She rounded the Land's End at two o'clock yesterday morning, and getting thus out of the force of the storm, the engines were worked up and an average speed of 15 knots was realised. Spithead was reached at two in the afternoon. Mr. W. Laird, senior partner of the contractors' firm, made the passage round.

HINDOOS AND THEIR CUSTOMS.

LECTURE BY MR. B. B. NAGARKAR.

MR. B. B. NAGARKAR of Bombay, who was one of the notable speakers before the world's parliament of religion at Chicago, delivered a lecture on India and its customs at Unity church Sioux City on the 29th Sept. The church was filled despite the disagreeable weather, and it is no more than the lecture deserves to say that it was enjoyed by those who heard it as few lectures have been in Sioux City. There was a delicious vein of the most delicate wit and humor, giving zest to a talk that was intrinsically entertaining because it dealt in exactly the things that the listeners wanted to know about. Mr. Nagarkar is a scholar and a traveler of much experience. The striking contrasts which he so frequently brought out by suggestion rather than by direct statement between the customs and institutions of his country and those of the western world were full of humour, and at times there appeared, back of the witty observations on customs of one or the other country, a trace of his natural prejudice in favour of his own land. This was noted, especially, in the course of his remarks on the state of oriental woman, while he deplored it in many regards, it was evident that he was not quite ready to accept the conditions he found in the west, where woman's social and business position is so nearly like that of man.

Personally Mr. Nagarkar, if judged by an American standard, is a man of 40 years. He is deceidedly distinguished in appearance, rather tall, slight of figure, with features almost sharply cut, and heavy hair that is liberally shaded with gray. He wears a dark mustache and his complexion is best described as coffee coloured. His face bears the marks of high culture and intelligence, and while his bearing suggests a retiring disposition, he speaks well, using excellent English, with a slight and rather pleasant accent. His dress is the ordinary American garb.

He began his adress with a reference to faraway India, saying that only such an occasion as the great festival or religions at the Columbian exposition could have brought him here. He expressed pleasure at being able to meet his brothers and sisters of the west.

"I have undertaken to speak of the Hindoos, the natives of Hindoostan. They are descendants of an ancestry common to us all—the Aryans, who, so far back that we cannot tell how many centuries ago divided in central Asia, one division going south east to India, the other west. Those who went to India stopped at the holy shores of the Indus. There were written the Vedas and the other works that constitute the wonderful literature of India. There they came in conflict with the aborigines, whom they conquered. It is a history common to many nations, to the Normans in England and to the Puritans in America. But while these peoples have changed, the Hindoos have clung with an iron grasp to the institutions of their ancestors. Other nations changed ; their government changed ; even the physical characteristics of the country changed, but still the race followed loyally in the footprints of its ancestors.

"I will confine myself to a discussion of the modern Hindoo, and in considering his character and institutions, four things must be kept in mind, exerting as essential influences. They are, first, the exclusive character of the Hindoo, socially. Philosophically and as to his religion, the Hindoo is very liberal and tolerant. But socially he is exclusive. The fact may be attributed to the political changes that have taken place in the empire, and to other reasons not difficult to ascertain. The Hindoo home is not open to the curious gaze, and this is one reason why we are so little understood by western people. It is seldom a Hindoo dines with others , his religion does not allow it.

"Second, the absence of the fair sex from the social world. At the theater, at all meetings, even at church, men gather in vast concourses, but women keep aloof. They have their own place to worship in the temple. On the streets you never see ladies of the higher classes. There may be some women but the respectable women, do not tramp the streets. You go to visit a friend and you will not meet his wife or daughter. Not that the influence of woman is not felt, far from it. But it is not exerted as in the western countries. Where I live, in central India, my sisters have comparatively a great measure of liberty, but in northern India the old rules are strictly adhered to. India does not recognize the freedom and equality of woman as it is recognized elsewhere.

"Third, among these points of special importance is the united family system. In the west a man marries and establishes a new home, as you call it. This is an idea that would go against the grain of Hindoo society. Parents expect the son to remain with them, and by his leaving he brings upon his head their resentment and the disloquy of the community. For the patriarch of this united family, it is a glorious thing to be able to gather about him at evening his children, sometimes to the fourth generation, and see and known and watch over them. It is of a sight seldom to be met in this part of the world. The united family system has its merits, but time will not permit an elaboration of them.

"Fourth, of the poiuts I have referred to is the castle system. It is something difficult for you to understand. You have social classes ; we have caste. There are four primacy castes ; the Brahmin, or priest, is the highest ; the soldier, the merchant and the servant follow. The last class, the sudras, or servants, are the descendants of the aboriginal race that was conquered and subjected.

In the course of time these four original castes have multiplied into 400 ; indeed there are innumerable castes. You of the west cannot understand why the representatives of one may not dine with the other, or marry into the other, however much he may so desire. Yet the system has served a high purpose in the social oconomy of the country. True, we have all sorts of reform, and some would rid us of the system.

Here in the west, society is divided by horizontal lines into strata. These are readjustable. A member of one class may rise to a higher or sink to a lower. But in India the divisions are by vertical lines ; there can be no intercommunication between castes.

"A member of the lower caste may be rich and intelligent, but he cannot be a Brahmin. The classes are not interdependent, as here ; the higher does not rest on the lower.

"Now, come with me," in imagination 14,000 miles and visit a Hindu home. We don't knock at the door but enter and ask for Mr. So-and-So. If he is not at home Mrs. So-and So will not greet you, but peeping out at you from a distance will say, 'Is not at home.' She will not repeat the name of her husband, nor will he speak his wife's. It is regarded as a work of respect not to use the name of wife or husband.

"If the husband is at home he salutes us by placing his hands together before his face. We enter, and the ladies retire. We find little furniture in the house. There are no sofas, chairs, bric-a-brac, fine desks, etc. The chief room is carpeted, and there are bolsters and couches in one part of it, on which the host and his guest may recline. Having reclined, they are served, with eastern hospitality and with wine, as in the west, or with tea or coffee as in Bombay, but with a peculiar spicy roll which is always affected on such occasions.

"When our host meets us at the door in receiving us, he does not remove his hat, or rather turban. Instead, he dons his turban and removes his sandals. If we are intimate friends we may see the ladies, but we must not talk of politics, literature, the drama or kindred subjects ; for the women of India know nothing of these matters.

"Suppose we are of the caste to which our host belongs, and he asks us to dine. If we are invited to dine at 5, and go at 6, we will be about right ; perhaps too early. The Hindoo has not learned your habits of punctuality, and the clockwork of other countries is regarded suspiciously by him. Sometimes it is even necessary to send out two sets of invitations. If dinner is to be at 6 the guests who cling to native customs are invited to a 5 o'clock dinner ; those who have adopted western ways are asked to be present at 6. This arrangement is likely to bring them all about on time.

"In the dinning room we find two rows of low stools ; on the lower the guest reclines, while on the other is placed the dinner. There is no menu, everything to be eaten is placed on this stool. There are no knives and forks, no elaborate china service, nothing of the terrible machinery of cutting and piercing ; Europeans can't undestand how the five digits can be made now into a knife, again into a fork and later into a spoon.

"Your Hindoo likes to be urged at dinner to take more ; he would surely starve out here in the west. When he is done there is no

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

THE "ONE MAN" PERIOD.

THE "one man" period is at an end. This is the pith of a critique in the "Times" on the Report on the Autumn Manœuvres, 1893. It is impossible not to admit the justice of the criticism. Doing so of course implies that credit is due to Sir Evelyn Wood who single-handed initiated, arranged, and carried out almost every detail of the operations. On the other hand, in the matter of obtaining ground for manœuvres, which was done solely by the personal efforts of Sir Evelyn Wood, the "Times" says "this is undeniably wrong in principle. If there is one duty which the army authorities should undertake, it is to procure for the army ground for manœuvres." However, as the authorities have hitherto failed to recognise their duty in this respect, it is little short of a mercy for the army that a man of Sir Evelyn's strong personality has risen to the occasion. But the matter cannot rest here, and everyone will agree that "decentralisation is the next step to be taken in connection with autumn manœuvres." An opportunity for carrying out this idea of decentralisation occurs owing to the change of commanders at Aldershot, and we are glad to see the "Times" urging that manœuvres should be placed on a permanent basis, as a recognised army training, in the hands of the Horse Guards. Autumn manœuvres will thus become a part of a system, instead of being a training depending for its very existence on the energy and capacity of one general officer commanding a particular military district.

THE INKERMAN BANQUET.

A banquet to celebrate the Battle of Inkerman was given at Aldershot recently, when survivors residing in the Aldershot district, together with those who lost near relatives in the memorable fight, were made welcome guests. Representatives from each regiment now at Aldershot that participated in the battle had been invited. The chairman had received the following letter from Miss Florence Nightingale, Knight of the Royal Red Cross:—"I am glad to hear that you are having a dinner at Aldershot in memory of the men who died so gallantly at Inkerman without a thought of self or of fame at one time and in one spot, without officers and without orders, standing by their comrades and their duty without confusion and without food. Not one of those expecting to escape with life, with no thought but to sell their lives as dearly as they could, their very names unknown, they saved the army, and perhaps Europe. Inkerman, the soldiers' battle, was a greater Thermopylæ. Who can tell what a few may do? If those handfuls of men had failed in their pluck, where might we have been now? The course of history might have changed. Will not a toast be drunk to their memory and to the survivors? FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE."

ATTACK AND DEFENCE.

England's "role" has hitherto been that of attack; but unfortunately most of our modern battleships are, like the Victoria, weak where they should be strongest. Our neighbours across the Channel seem to have fully realised the supreme importance of attack, and their latest ship, the "Jaureguiberry", is so fitted as to be able to discharge three heavy and four lighter quick-firing guns right ahead. She is also provided with a strong and well-supported ram, in marked contrast to the weak stems of our own battleships. Some writers on naval matters have supposed that our ships might in action keep at some distance from the enemy and play at "long bobs;" but to do this, besides being contrary to all the best traditions of the Service, it would, as Sir George Elliot very pertinently pointed out recently in our columns, supposing the enemy to advance, necessitate that our ships should expose their sterns to the enemy's fire. In such circumstances, however, the assistance of a fast ram might prove of the highest importance, for she might dash out and strike home before our adversary could close.

NELSON'S FLAGSHIP "FOUDROYANT."

Lieutenant Stuart D. Gordon writes from 9 Gracechurch Street, with reference to Nelson's old flagship Foudroyant:—"It is intended by restoring and fully rigging—as in the old days—this last remaining relic of Britain's naval glory, forming on board her an exhibition of relics, &c., and mooring her in the river Thames under the very eyes of admiring crowds, to establish a lasting and appropriate memorial of Nelson and other heroes, and their deeds of valour. To attain this most desirable end it is earnestly requested that all those who are willing to support the application that will very shortly be made to the Thames Conservancy, Board of Trade, and London County Council, for permission to moor the vessel alongside, the Embankment, will send in their names to me, to be added to the already rapidly increasing and influential list of patrons."

THE NAVY AND THE HOUSE.

Lord Charles Beresford, with much originality, concluded that if the English M.P. was to be made to take an interest in the navy, he must be taken to see its ships. So the noble lord organised a series of excursions to Portsmouth, where good navy sherry and popular claret cup flowed with characteristic hospitality. The M.P. went, saw, wondered, drank wisely, smiled blandly, and was captured. He returned to town, filled with the wonders of Portsmouth dockyard, and voted the twenty millions which Lord Charles had shrewdly guessed was to be obtained by no prosaic or conventional means. The lesson has its object character; and it might be applied in other directions where the theorist blocks the way. Within the present week, the Civil Lord of the Admiralty and the Financial Secretary to the War Office have returned to their respective departments from a cruiser of enquiry in the Mediterranean. Messrs. Robertson and Woodall visited Gibraltar and Malta in order to inquire into the overlapping of certain departmental expenditures. They were carried about in one of Her Majesty's gunboats, and amongst the regions visited was Ceuta. Ceuta, which is at the other side of the Straits, is the station which certain influential persons at home think should take the place of Gibraltar. Gibraltar, we are periodically informed, is of no use now to Great Britain whilst sentiment urges its retrocession to Spain. It is argued, by way of sugaring an unpopular pill, that Ceuta would suit our purpose better by giving us a footing nearer Morocco, the possible battleground of the future; and amongst others who subscribe to this emotional theory is said to be that guardian of the British Empire, Mr. Thomas Gibson Bowles, M.P. But this, of course, may be apocryphal.

THE AUSTRIAN ARMY.

The Austrian Army is now in a highly efficient condition. Many reforms have recently been carried out, and its organization is not far behind that of the German army, which may be said to be almost, if not quite, perfect. The Austrian cavalry is an excellent force in every respect. The men are mounted on splendid animals, capable of much hard work and endurance, and it is by no means uncommon to hear of a cavalry regiment covering a distance of a hundred kilometres in a day. The condition of the infantry is also most satisfactory. The organization of the Austrian army is very similar to that of Germany. The latter country, the same as Austria, has a twelve years' service, though in Austria there is an additional ten years in the Landsturm. German authorities say that the organization of the Austrian army is highly satisfactory, and they are hypercritical in such matters.

THE FASTEST VESSEL IN THE NAVY.

Over thirty miles an hour is the speed of the new torpedo-boat destroyer Havock, built for the navy by Messrs. Yarrow & Co., after the designs of Mr. White, the Director of Naval Construction. In a three hours' run the Havock exceeded the contract speed of twenty-six knots—which is about thirty miles—and had another knot in reserve. The new vessel is the fastest in the fleet.

ARMY ORGANISATION.

The "Army and Navy Gazette," of the 21st ultimo, contains an article on Army Organisation, devoted chiefly to an impossible task, that of trying to compare the German and British military systems to the disadvantage of the latter. It is ridiculous on the face of it to compare territorialism, as presented by the German Army, in which divisions, army corps, regiments, etc., are local—being permanently quartered in the districts from which they obtain their recruits—with the British Service, which requires that the greater portion of the Regular Army shall be permanently stationed, not only away from the counties in which the various regiments are raised, but even away from the kingdom. Yet our contemporary treats its readers to a column-and-a-half of comparisons, and innocently admits that the two systems are totally different and not reconcileable. Territorialism is fast becoming a reality in England; but that portion of the remarks with which we are chiefly concerned at this moment is the lines which treat of the Militia, dismisses it in few words, and with scant ceremony: "Our Militia plays the part to the Army that the feeding-bottle does to the infant in its cradle. It is an expensive recruiting system only, about the most expensive which it would be possible to provide."

STOCK EXPRESSIONS.

There is nothing particularly novel in these words, they are the stock expressions of would-be critics of a pronounced type, though to do the latter justice he does admit that there are a few thousand half-trained Militiamen available for some sort of rudimentary work. Our contemporary on the other hand presents the Force in the light of a recruiting system "only," with not even one pukka Militiaman or even a "fraud" available for any duty whatsoever. The writer of this very interesting addition to military literature has unfortunately fallen into an error very common in the present day, that of throwing away one's case by over-exaggeration. With the assistance of a few figures taken from the Returns, and distorted to suit the particular purpose in view, the writer might have framed a nice little indictment against the Militia; which, though devoid of any effect upon sensible people, would no doubt have carried conviction to the minds of those officers in the Militia unhabituated to habits of thought and reading, who appear to experience a particular pleasure in decrying the force in which they serve.

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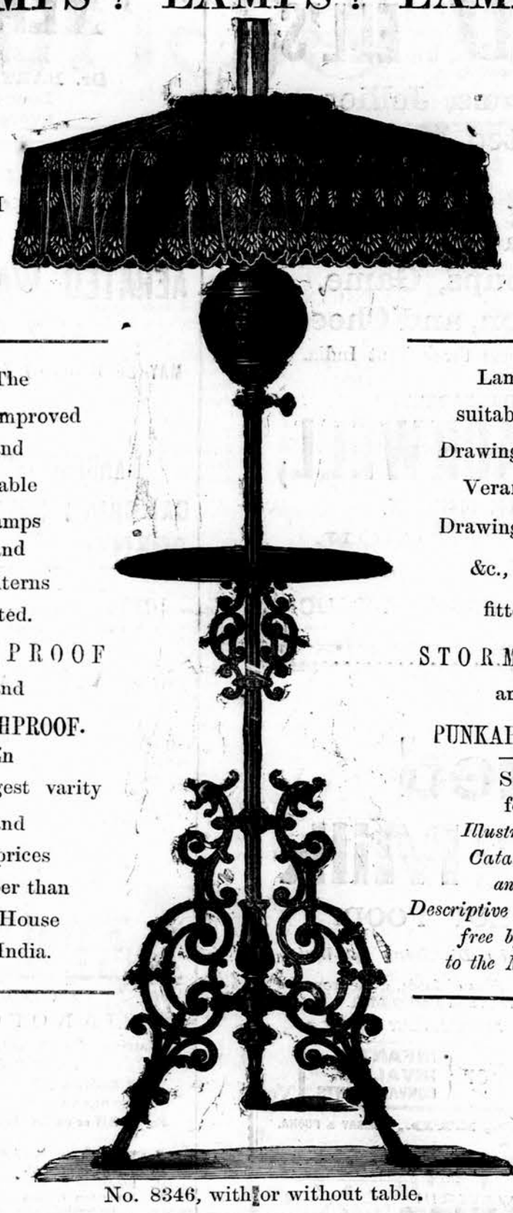

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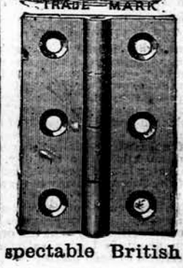

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